PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,382.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
11th Apr.	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8241	HIMALAYA	6899
9th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	8281	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8224	VICTORIA	6322
20th "	OCEANA	6419		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8224	BRITANNIA	6325
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLTAN	9511
18th "	PENINSULAR	8224		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	8,378	Bardion	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,938	Schmitt	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guinouet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,938	Schmitt	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guinouet	19th June "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail or.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magnanini	17th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 8 0; 2nd Class Rs. 570. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	5,000	D. Pelone	17th April 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	.....	17th May 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 250.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD,

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MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 13th Apr.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 9th Apr.	9 a. m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid 10th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,625 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Apr., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerry, Kuweit and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
7th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April	1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May	1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabscvich	16th May	1908.
AFRICA	4598	P. Radusvich	1st June	1908.
KOERBER	5,291	A. Foresti	1st July	1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5090	R. Belnarz	27th Apr. 1908.
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5700	N. Cherubich	24th Apr, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 83, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	449	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	Apr. 19	....	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	....	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 23	July 15
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	....	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	..	July 20	....	Aug. 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 18
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 2	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 13	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 12
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 6	Nov. 26
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1907
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....	Jan. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 28
Trafford Hall	..	Jan 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 20

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay

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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/13, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JEWARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pingtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
BAPTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
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Albert Buildings,
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GLADIATOR

PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
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THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

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The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907 Heavy T. T. Race.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's

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GLADIATOR	12	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	14-18	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	18-25	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	28-35	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Semarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaipige (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796.815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Betrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
4?, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 188 of 1900.

BAI DHANBAIJI.....Plaintiff.
NICHOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES & Others .....Defendants.

NOTICE.

BE it known to all that the properties belonging to NICOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES and others, and situated at Bandra, Chuim and Jeoreem near Danda, Taloka Salsette, Zilla Thana, is put up for AUCTION SALE on the 8th April, 1908, under the auspices of the Assistant Commissioner of the High Court at his office, in the Court house, Out of the three lots sought to be auctioned away, the first two lots absolutely belong to the undersigned under a registered sale deed executed by the owners, the said NICOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES and others, and that a decree regarding the said two lots was obtained by the Undersigned from the Thana First Class Sub-Judge's Court, and that he was put in possession of the same under the orders of the said Court. Now the said two lots are in the possession and enjoyment of the undersigned; any one who purchases the said two lots, 1st and 2nd, will do so at his risk.

N. F. DE SOUZA,
Late B. B. & C. I. Railway.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1908, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th April to the 1st May, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1908, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to the 1st May 1908, both days inclusive.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, shall be held, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed. Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the following article be added after Article 10 to the Articles of Association of the Company:

10a. The Company may by ordinary Resolution from time to time subdivide or consolidate the shares in the Company or any of them into shares of smaller or larger nominal amount than is fixed by the Memorandum and Articles of Association provided that the same proportionate liability shall continue on the shares as reduced or increased as existed on the original shares before such subdivision or consolidation. Such shares when so subdivided or consolidated may be issued in such form as the Directors shall prescribe or approve.

2. That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting after the word "annas" the word "four" in place of the word "eight."

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 8 APRIL, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the Appeal, from its original Civil Jurisdiction.

APPEAL No. 1304.

Suit No. 423 of 1901.

VASANTRAO MADHAVRAO...Appellant & Plaintiff.

vs.

ANANDRAO GUNPATRAO
and others .....Respondents & Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made herein on the 16th March, 1908, the undermentioned properties are offered FOR SALE and the Undersigned invites private offers for the same. Offers should reach the Undersigned at his Office, on or before the 15th day of April, 1908.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of two pieces, the first of the Pension and Tax and the second of the Government Toka tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses and outhouses standing thereon, and situate, lying and being at Soparibag Road, Parel, in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax piece containing by admeasurement 29613 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 148, Collector's New No. 3742, Old Survey No. 3743 and 4087, and New Survey No.1/2589, the Government Toka piece containing by admeasurement 3687 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16826, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 8/2589, and which said piece together are Assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F. Ward under Ward Nos. 583-585-587-588-158, and Street Nos. 149, 3, 4, 153-154 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Sadashiv Bamchandra Bhaskerji and others, partly by the Road leading from the Government House to the Elphinstone Road and partly by the property of Purshotam Murarji Knimji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Crushnanath Narayenji, partly by the property of Raghunath Balaji and partly by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Dumanwalla and others administrations of the estate of Maneckji Cawasjee Daruwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the Soparibag Road.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground consisting of eight plots, three of Pension and Tax tenure, four of Foras tenure and one free of rent with the messuages, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Soparibag Road, Parel, in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax plots together containing by admeasurement 17,551 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 355-361-500,586, Collector's New Nos. 3,742, 3,743, 4,081, 12 510, 12 601, 12,603, and New Survey Nos. 1-2,2B, 20 3-2 600, the Foras pieces together containing by admeasurement 9,186 square yards or thereabouts Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 240, 500, 586, and 73, Collector's New Nos. 12,601-12,603,12610, Old Survey No. none, New Survey Nos. ½ 2A, 3 3A, and 3C. 2,600, the free of rent piece containing by admeasurement 820 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 590, and New Survey Nos. 2B, 2600, which said nine plots together are assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F Ward under ward Nos. 190, 192 to 199, 586, 186, 187, 188, 189, and Street Nos. 3,158, 160 2 to 8 162, 164, 166-188 1, and all the said plots together are bounded on or towards the North, partly by the property of Khursedji Naoroji Wadia, partly by the property of Tribhovandas Narotumdas, partly by the property of Ladkoji Chang Mhatra, and partly by an other property of Tribhovandas Narotumdas, on or towards the South by the property of Asidabai, widow of Osman Mahomed Bakhai and Abdulla Haji Mahomed Trustees for Ismail Abdulla and Ebrahim Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Soparibag Road, on or towards the West by the premises of the Temple known as Shri Mankeshwar's Temple and beyond it partly by the property of Bai Kesbai, wife of Rajbally Jooma and partly by the property of Memon Haji Abdul Karim Haji Khatookhee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner.—Dated this 30th day of March, 1908.

R. D. SETHNA,
Special Commissioner,
High Court, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 188 of 1900.

BAI DHUNBAIJEE, daughter of CAWASJEE NANABHOY DAVER, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay.
BHUGWANDAS WALJI, of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, the
Assignee of BAI DHUNBAIJEE, the Plaintiff abovenamed.....Plaintiff's Assignee
Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) NICHOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES, (2) FRANCIS XAVIER FERNANDES, (3) JOHN FERNANDES, the only legal representative of APPOLONIA FERNANDES, (4) MANUEL FERNANDES, son of LUIS MANUEL FERNANDES, also a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem NICHOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES, (5) CYCELIA, widow of LUIS MANUEL FERNANDES, now married to J. A. PEREIRA, all of Bandora Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Bandora, in Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, outside the town and Island of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 15th day of April, 1901, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April, 1908, at the hour of half past three O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of her Assignee, Bhagwandas Waljee, the 2nd plaintiff, and of the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 35 Square Yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Jose Antone Fernandes, on the West by the house of Antone Fernandes, on the North by the vacant ground of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the compound of Nichol Pascoal Fernandes.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, commonly known as Mussache Oart and Mussache Bhat, situate at Joorum village, Zilla Thana, Oart Registered in the Books of the Khote under Pote No. 3, Survey No. 17, containing nineteen ghoontas, and Mussache Bhat, Registered in the Books of the Khote under Pote No. 2, Survey No. 18, containing thirty-five and a half ghoontas, aggregating in all fifty-four and a half ghoontas, and bounded on the East by the Government salt batty ground, on the West partly by the Public Road, and partly by the oart of Jose Boaz de Monte, on the North by the oart of Lonrence Justiliano Fernandes, and on the South by the oart of Francis Fernandes.

LOT NO. III.

FIRSTLY.—Al that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 6, Survey No. 12, containing 4 ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manekji Sorabji, on the West by the property of Gabriel Antonio Fernandes, on the North by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Fazul Peerbhoy.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandra Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 5, Survey No. 12, containing 2 ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the ground of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the Gabriel Antonio and Ignatio Roque Fernandes, on the North by Daniel Joozia Fernandes, and on the South by Gabriel Antonio Fernandes.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 14, containing 7 ghoontas, and bounded as follows: On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property of Daniel Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Daniel De Monte, and on the South by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 21, and Survey No. 14, containing three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the North by the property of Luckma Powsha, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, and Survey No. 15, containing one and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Domingos Luis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Inacio Fonceica, on the North by the property of Antone Mariano Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Jose Fernandes.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 8, Survey No. 15, containing three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manokji Sorabji, on the North by the property of John Pascol de Monte, and on the South by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, Survey No. 16, containing one ghoonta and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property South of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pascoal Antone Fernandes.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, containing six and half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the public Road, on the West by the property of Manokji Sorabji, on the North by the property of Miguel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Luckma Pawsha.

NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 16, containing three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Pedro Fonceica, on the West by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Manokji Sorabji, and on the South by the property of Gaspar Ignacio Fonceica.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, of Zilla Thana, registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, and Survey No. 20, containing twenty-nine ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Pascol Antone Pereira, on the West by the property of Gabriel Bastiao Fernandes and Tookaram Tatia, on the North by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Manuel Bastiao Fernandes.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 11, and Survey No. 20, containing four and a quarter ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Luckma Pawsha, on the West by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes, on the North by the property of Pedro Jose Miranda, and on South by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes.

TWELFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 9, and Survey No. 21, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manuel Antone Gonsalves, on the North by the property of Antone Jose Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Jose Pascoal Fernandes.

THIRTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 8, and Survey No. 22, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Oart of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Gabriel Bastiao Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Fernandes.

FOURTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 6, Survey No. 16, containing six and half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the public Road, on the West by the property of Manokji Sorabji, on the North by the property of Miguel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Luckma Pawsha.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SUIT NO. 188 OF 1900.—Contd.

FIFTEENTHLY.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 24 and Survey No. 22, containing one and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Manuel Antone Fernandes, on the West by the land of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the North by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Fernandes.

SIXTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 11, and Survey No. 23 containing one acre and seven ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the West by the house of Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Simao Jose Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes.

SEVENTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, Survey No. 24, containing four and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manuel Fernandes, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the North by the property of Maria, widow of Jose Cunha, and on the South by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes.

EIGHTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 24, containing five and one-fourth ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholao Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Daniel de Monte, on the North by the property of Fazul Peerbhoy, on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

NINETEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No 1, and Survey No. 25, containing seven and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Luis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Luckma Pausha, and on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

TWENTIETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 3, and Survey No. 25, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Simao Jose Fernandes, on the North by the property of Mariano Joao Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

TWENTY-FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora, in Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13, and Survey No. 26, containing two ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Poulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Raghunath Narayen, on the North by the property of Jose Ghoostin Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Raghunath Narayen.

TWENTY-SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 20, and Survey No. 27, containing three and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the North by the property of Mariano Joao Fernandes.

TWENTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 18, and Survey No. 28, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Raghunath Narayen, on the West by the property of Paulo Manuel Gomes, on the North by the property of Luis Manuel Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Paulo Manuel Gomes.

TWENTY-FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 15, under Survey No. 32, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the West by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the North by the property of Domingos Antone Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes.

TWENTY-FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 19, and Survey No. 32, containing two and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Antone Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Caostan Joorum.

THIRTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, and Survey No. 19, containing fifteen ghoontas, and Pote No. 10, Survey No. 20, containing thirteen and three-fourths ghoontas, aggregating in all twenty-eight and three-fourths, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Bastiao, on the West by the property of Joao Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Joao Pascoal Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI and BILIMORIA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff's Assignee abovenamed, at No. 8, Sardar Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1908.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 3, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONJURING AND LEGERDEMAIN

	Rs.	a.
Bellew, F. The Art of Amusing. With 200 Illustrations	3	6
Bertram, C. Isn't It Wonderful? With numerous Illustrations	5	10
Cremer, W. H. The Magician's Own Book. Illustrated	3	6
Evans, H. R. Magic and Its Professors. Portraits and other Illustrations	3	12
Hercat. Latest Slights, Illusions, Mind Reading, and new Card Effects. Illustrated ...	0	12
Hercat's Card Tricks and Conjuring up to Date	0	12
Hoffmann, L. The Secrets of Conjuring and Magic. By Robert Houdin. Translated, with Notes by L. Hoffmann. Illustrated ...	1	12
Magic at Home. A Book of Amusing Science. Illustrated	2	12
Modern Magic. A Practical Treatise on the Art of Conjuring. With 318 Illustrations ...	3	10
More Magic. With 140 Illustrations... ...	3	14
Later Magic. With 220 Illustrations... ...	5	10
Puzzles, Old and New. Illustrated	2	10
Miscellaneous Puzzles. Illustrated	0	12
Mechanical Puzzles. Illustrated	0	12
Arithmetical Puzzles. Illustrated	0	12
Card Tricks, with Apparatus. Illustrated ...	0	12
Kunard R. The Book of Modern Conjuring. 133 Illustrations	2	3
Neil, C. L. The Modern Conjurer, and Drawing-Room Entertainer. With over 500 Illustrations from Photographs	4	8
After Dinner Sleights and Pocket Tricks. Illustrations	0	12
Modern Card Manipulation. Illustrated ...	0	12
Linscott, Mrs. Herbert B. Bright Ideas for Entertaining, Two Hundred forms of Amusement or Entertainment	2	10
Ganthony, Robert. Bunkum Entertainments		
Hoffmann. Card Tricks. Without Apparatus	0	12
——Tricks With Cards, from "Modern Magic." With 58 Illustrations	0	12
——The Secrets of Stage Conjuring. By Robert Houden translated by L. Hoffmann.	1	12
Goldston, Will. Latest Conjuring	1	13
——Secrets of Magic	2	4
Hoffmann. King Koko! or The Pretty Princess and the Lucky Lover. A Conjuring Entertainment in the form of a Fairy Tale. With practical Instructions. Illustrated ...	0	14
Twentieth Century Standard Puzzle Book No. 1. Magic Squares, Picture Puzzles, Enigmas, Charades, Riddles, etc.	0	12
——No. 2. Optical Illusions Freaks of Figures. Curious Calculations, etc.	0	12
——No. 3. Word Puzzles. Missing Words, Letter Puzzles, Anagrams, Picture Puzzles..	0	12

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees sixty and a bonus of Rupees Forty per Share for the year ended the 31st December, 1907, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 13th April, 1908, at the registered office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 6th April 1908 on production of Share Certificates.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
S. J. GILLUM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING, Co. Ld
BOMBAY, 7TH APRIL, 1908,

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15-17 Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business—

(1). To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

(2). To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

(4). To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

(5). To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

BOMBAY, 25TH MARCH 1908.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th April to 15th April, 1908, both days inclusive.

"TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON."

THE last date of entry for the Musical Knowledge Examination is THURSDAY, April 9th, 1908. For particulars apply to—

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Thirty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on Tuesday the 14th April, 1908, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. G. Dovey as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retired by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Thursday the 9th April, 1908, to Saturday, the 25th April, 1908, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
SECRETARY.

No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LAST 6 NIGHTS! LAST 6 NIGHTS!!
OF THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH.
Gigantic Attraction, Big Production
For the First Time in Bombay. The great German Student Play.
OLD HEIDELBERG.
(ALT HEIDELBERG)
Which Ran 900 Nights at the St. James Theatre.
Full Choir Specially Arranged.
THU. 9th April.—"EAST LYNNE."
FRI. 10th April.—"THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S"
SAT. 11th April.—THE SILVER KING.
MON. 13th April.—ALICE SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
TUE. 14th April.—BEAUTY AND THE BARGE.
WED. 15th April.—PETER'S MOTHER.
SPECIAL NOTICE:—The Bandmann Comedy Company will positively leave Bombay on Thursday, April 16th for Egypt and London where the present Company will disband.

POPULAR PRICES!! Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half price to the Rs. 3, and Rs. 2 Seats.
(Tickets to be Purchased at the Theatre at Night only)
Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30; Single Seats, Rs. 10, 7-8, 6.
Doors Open 8-30, Commence at 9-30. Box Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT,
SUNDAYS INCLUDED.
From 7-15 to 8-15, from 8-30 to 9-30, from 10-15 to 11-15
And an EXTRA SHOW EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
with the following Films:—
1. LET US DIVORCE (very comic).
2. SWEEDISH SPORTS (amusements and sky competitions).
3. YOUR WIFE IS UNFAITHFUL TO US (comic story of a woman who had many lovers.)
4. THE TULIPS (this coloured film closes with a beautiful Ballet and an apotheosis which has never been surpassed nor equalled.)
5. BRETON'S PROMISE (touching story of two lovers who swore eternal fidelity and died together).
6. OUR BAND GOING TO COMPETITION (full of humorous incidents).

DON'T MISS THIS ATTRACTIVE NIGHT.

ON ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
6th Entire Grand Change of Programme
OF
THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.
The Programme includes:
GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY.
(Great success at Alhambra Theatre, London),
JOAN OF ARC,
MODERN BRIGANDAGE,
EASTER EGGS,
ENCHANTED GLASSES,
GAIETIES OF DIVORCE,
and many others.
See Our Detail Programme.
EVERY EVENING } 2 SHOWS.
EVERY EVENING }
First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9-30 to 11.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY SATURDAY.
EVERY SATURDAY THIRD SHOW,
From 11 to 12-30.
REMEMBER
our MOTTO, "Second to None."
We Lead. Those who are imitating are always behind.
PRICES AS USUAL.
L. WENZEL,
Manager.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IN
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.
Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."
GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE ALBION POETS.

Complete Editions, in large type, with Explanatory Notes. With Title printed in Red and Black, and Steel Portrait.
Rs. 2-10, each volume.

SHAKSPEARE—THE COMPLETE WORKS. 1,152 pp
BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS. 736 pp.
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SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS. 766 pp.
MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS. 608 pp.
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BURNS' POETICAL WORKS. 640 pp.
SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS. 640 pp.
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HOOD'S POETICAL WORKS. 640 pp.
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MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS. 680 pp.
WHITTIER'S POEMS. 576 pp.
DRYDEN'S POETICAL WORKS. 608 pp.
HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY. 850 pp.
J. R. LOWELL'S POETICAL WORKS. With Notes, Memoir, &c. 544 pp.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Only or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

10-12 COVENTRY HUMBER, 1906 pattern, with hood, Stepney wheel and Pollky Head Light. Requires painting and some minor repairs; otherwise in good order. Price Rs. 4,000. Apply to—
F. J.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bahadur 2,936 tons, Captain H J Crebbin will sail on Wednesday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Caspian, 2,317 tons Captain W Chapman, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Sheikh, 2,828 tons Captain F Wawn arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ranenfels, 3,523 tons, Captain Krippner, sailed yesterday for Karachi, Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on Monday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain O Sewell R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire &c. with a general cargo and Mr Michael 4 natives and 106 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello 3,327 tons, Captain H. Bradley arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Hull via Karachi with a general cargo and the followinz passengers: Mr and Mrs Vinge, Miss Pickett, Mr Saunders, Mr Pepper and 2 deck.

THE steamer Acara, 3,174 tons Captain a Smith, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Knowles and 3 children, Miss Cooper, Major Morgan, Mr Saunders, Mrs Filup, and Mrs Burram.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus ... Comdr H Christian ... R Navy
H M S Sphinx ... Lt comdr Lilleifield ... R Navy
H M S Lagwing ... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ... R Navy
H M S Redbreast ... Lt Comdr W Hose ... R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ... Capt J C Horder ... R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ... Capt S D Vale ... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 7.

Alcana ... 2312 Morgan ... W & A G & Co
B Isabel ... 2936 Crebbin ... G G Teipal & Co
Beswada ... 3770 Corey ... M M & Co
Budree ... 1439 Lloyd ... H A Hasanm
Bulimba ... 1607 Sewell ... M M & Co
Caspian ... 2317 Capman ... W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia ... 3329 Peters ... P & O Co
Frankdale ... 3100 Kidd ... T M & Co
Ipswich ... 815 Pelling ... Shah S N Co
Inchbarva ... 2572 Nicholas ... W & A G & Co
Kazembe ... 2936 Anderson ...
Kola ... 570 Cole ... B Golf ... M M & o
Loch Tay ... 3416 Stephen ... W & A Graham & Co
Loodiana ... 2128 Clower ... M M & Co
Lahsan ... 2294 Ross ... W & A G & Co
Meoneri ... 1725 Hanna ... B & P S N Co
Mohammadi ... 1251 Primrose ... Bo & P S N Co
Managon ... 3280 Lowe ... B I S N Co
Norfolk ... 2506 Bonny ... G Cotton & Co
Serbudda ... 1961 Williams ... M M & Co
Neidenfels ... 3417 Rode ... Glade & Co
Nowsad Bahr ... 178 Macoln ... Sultan of Muscat
Persia ... 4198 Powell ... London ... 28-3 P & O Co
Peninsular ... 3047 Aden ... 13-16 P & O Co
Rahamani ... 1872 Geddie ... Bo & P S N Co
Shah Nooiam ... 2741 Foster ... H A Hasanm
Shah Noor ... 2783 Harrison ... H A H Hassum
Shah Jehan ... 3966 Gr nt ... H A Hassum
Sheigh ... 2378 Wawn ... K Nixon & Co
Zima ... 146 Mahomed ... Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
A Othello	3327	Bradley	Hull	20-4	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macintyre	3303	Weir	Antwerp	18-4	F Muir & Co
C & R Walton Hall	2203	Leary	K'chi	15-4	K Nixon & Co
D & E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c.	19-4	K Nixon & Co
F Virawa	3176	LeBrocq	Zbar	16-4	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	11-4	B & P S N Co
H Naseri	3042	LeMire	P'gulf	18-4	Bo & P S N Co
K Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
M Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
N Newbridge	2397	Dally	Hull	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Haliburi	1543	De Lorne	R S Ports	20-4	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	M'borough	15-4	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Kaveri ... 553 Wallji ... B'nagar ... 8-4 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia ... 4081 Affrey ... L'pool ... 11-4 W & A Graham & Co
3 Don Baldwino ... 2584 Magnanini ... Genoa ... 15-4 F B S N Co
4 Capri ... 2718 Pecone ... Shanghai ... 17-4 F & R S N Co
10 & 11 Semida ... 3438 Brown ... Rangoon ... 8-4 M M & Co
12 Egypt ... 4178 Summers ... London ... 11-4 P & O S N Co
18 Noyori Maru ... 2737 Honda ... Kobe ... 13-4 N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Othello s	Bradley	Hull, Feb 28
	Sheikh s	Wawn	Calcutta, Mar 24
	Bulimba s	Sewell	Bushire, Mar 25

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Lingas	McDiarmid	Karachi &c
	Acara s	Smith	Antwerp &c
	Rancnfels s	Krippner	Karachi &c
	Caspean s	Chapman	Calcutta

The steamer Bahadur Crebbin for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co. S. S. "Persia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The Ancher Line S. S. "Masselia" left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 65 bales wool, R Ragoonathdas; 24 bales wool and goat hides, H R H Oosman; 150 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 cases fishmaws, K N Miani and Co; 9 cases bristies, J A Begnie and Co; 52 cwt horns, G Suchedona; 70 cwts deer horn, J Rahimtoola; 44 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 32 bales hides and skins, H A Oomer; 11 bales skins, H R H Oomer; 122 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales skins, R Moloobhai; 6 bales skins. M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—16 cases mica, Cox and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—28 bales twist, Rehmani Mills.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Baldaino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BULL.

City of Vienna s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon, and Co.

Dido s—25 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 2,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt mowraseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 59 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 1,050 cwt cottonseed Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Vienna s—500 bales cotton; Prier de Stone and Co; 3 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macintyre s—330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales hemp, T Pursbotum and Co; 200 cwt gum J Nurbheram; 223 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 200 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR MALMDE.

Dido s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co; 500 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—1,600 cwt castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 62 cwts olibanum, M Jofferbhoy; 400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed K Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

D Balduino s—500 cwt olibanum, E Jacob, 300 cwt gum, S Damjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—4 chests opium P and O. Co.

Capri s—250 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 1,020 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 100 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—200 bales twist C Bhavanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co; 657 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co; 1,040 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Moyori Maru s—450 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Moyori Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

AND AT THE
INEXPENSIVE—SAME TIME—EXCLUSIVE

DECORATIONS, the latest demonstrations of ideas, imparting Beauty and Distinction, in a Home of Taste, are housed in the

MARVELLOUS SHOWROOMS
AT
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

There is nothing to lure the buyer on to extravagance, as there are only three forms of prices, no matter what is selected from the endless variety of

NOVELTIES,

In fact exemplifying, in its fullest meaning, the idea conveyed by the word "ARTISTIC."

A PLEASANT SURPRISE AWAITS EVERYONE WHO HAS NOT YET VISITED

1, 2, 3,

SHILLINGS STORES CO.,

59, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 7.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½	per cent. Consols ...	87 5/16		1/16
3	do. Rentes ...	96 1/4	un	chgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	101		1/16
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	83 11/16	1/3	
*Bar Silver in London ...		25 7/16	un	chgd
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 9/16	un	chgd
Do.	do. in New York ...	55 1/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·12 1/2		1
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·42 3/4	1/16	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3	since	19 Feb
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/3	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		2 1/8		3/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2 1/4		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.
* Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... Quiet but good business done.
Futures ... Quiet but Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...1,000
Imports 10,000
Mid-Americans ... ...5·80—03
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 7 15/16—unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·31	5·33	5·33	5·34	5·27
—05	—05	—06	—05	—08
Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·22	5·18	5·13	5·13	
—05	—06	—04	—05	

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 13,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000
Do. to Continent 26,000
Spot Cotton—10·15 —15

Futures—Month of May 9·51—17 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to favourable weather reports.
Do. do. July 9·57—19 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 1/2 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9·31—14
Do. do. July 9·74—17
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.
LONDON, 6th April 1907.

NEILL BROS.' REPORT:—
England's supply is dwindling. Market depends upon weather.

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 3,846,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore 52 7/8 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 3/2 3/4d.—Value.

SKIN SALES.

Arrivals:—
Skin sale opened to-day-Good demand.
Madras Medium 1 1-2s. lower.
Goat-Skins offered 980,000.
Sheep Skins offered 1,024,000.
"Bohemia"—"Marienfels."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer
	Rs.			
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,28,170	Melbourne	Marmora	National Bank
3 Boxes Rupees	25,818	Hongkong	do	Hongkong Bank
4 Parcels Silver	122	London	Egypt	
1 Case Sovs	29,830	Jeddah	Mansouri	S & E El Fazul
Gold Coins ...	9,843			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [7TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Bombay..... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. " 11th Feb.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand. During the day there has been very little enquiry for Bank remittance, but some small lines have been reported at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. for late April delivery. Credits can easily be placed at 1s. 4 1-32d 3 months' sight, but bills are still very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 13/16 to 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 27/32 to 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	168
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187

Government Paper.

The Market opened steady at 96½ for cash and ettlement. There has been a little more doing to-day. Some of the Exchange Banks have bought locally against sales in Calcutta, the quotaions in the latter market being advised as 96⅝ ready and 97 for delivery forward in a month. Business is very much hampered owing to the difficulty in getting telegraph messages through between Bombay and Calcutta.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96·10 } Buyers.
1st Settlement ... ... " 96·10 }

Bullion:—
There is no change to report in the London bar silver quotations which are advised as 25 7/16 ready and 25 9/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York is steady at 55 1/8. Locally the market opened steady at 65 11/16 ex-duty, but during the day the quotation fell 3/16 to 65½ ex-duty. Forward rates are also easier and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	65	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The drop in prices advised in the Home markets had little effect on values here, and rates opened steady at about yesterday's closing quotations. There is no change in the general position of the market. Exporters are more or less holding aloof and in the bazaar business in contracts is very limited. Prices close slightly easier as under.

For ready Cotton there was rather more enquiry from mills, but business is somewhat difficult owing to the stiffness of sellers, and the turnover at Colaba was only moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	262	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	217/18	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	210	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	207/8	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	207	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	199	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194·5	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	197	"
Good Westerns	221/2	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	241	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone...	...	...	...	Easier
Estimated Sales	...	...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	...	...	8,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
5·29	5·29	5·29	5·23	5·22
—04	—04	—04	—04	—05
S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J	
5·17	5·13	5·10	5·09	
—05	—03	—03	—04	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market continues firm with speculators buying. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 8 13 6 R. T.

Rapeseed:—
Prices are steadier, but there is little enquiry. We quote:—
Brown Cawnpore May Rs 9 9 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat " " 10 5 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is steady with rather more demand and we quote as under:—
Muggy ... ... Rs. 54 4 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... " 57 8 0
" Secunderabad ... " 55 8 0

Poppyseed:—
Rs. 11 4 0
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
May ... ... " 32 4 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—
Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed:—
Rs. 5 10 0
Tone—Firm,

Groundnuts—
Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—
White Delhi, April-May Rs. 6 3 6 to 6 4 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—
Bombay 1,372 1/2
India 62

Mills:—
Century 1,900
David 372 1/2
Emperor... ... ... 330 X. D.
Framji Petit 1,410
Kohinoor 720
Manockji Petit 3,170
Pheonix ... ... 105 C. D.
Standard 1,140
Textile ... ... 1,200 X. D.

Presses:—
Hingoli 100
New Mofussil 605
Volkart's United... ... 1,030

Miscellaneous:—
Alcock Ashdown and Colls S & W Co. 300
Badham Pile & Co. 131
Bombay Flour Mill ... ... 1,050 C. D.
Bombay Steam Nav., Ordi. ... 267 1/2
Central India Mining 427 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,002 1/2 X. D.
Delhi Flour Mill 150
Marcks and Co, ... 121
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate... 35 with G. shares.
Telephone Co. 38 1/2
Treacher and Co 617 1/2

RailWays:—
Ahmedabad-Prantej 555
Amritsar-Patti 112 1/2
Tapti-Valley 432 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	7,993 bales.
Wheat	15,651 cwts.
Linseed	8,337 "
Rapeseed	13,873 "
Gingellyseed	944 "
Poppyseed	612 "
Groundnuts	1,043 "
Castorseed	4,204 "
Rice	15,107 "
Myrabollans	657 "
Cottonseed	13,899 "
Mowrasced	3,513 "
Gram	701 "
Joowar	1,372 "
Mails	nil

MR. LEWIS WILLIAM ENGELBACH, late Commissioner of Customs, and formerly of the War Office, died on March 16 at Mentone in his seventy-first year. Son of the late Mr. Lewis E. Engelbach, he was born in 1837, and was educated at Christ's Hospital and at the Darmstadt Gymnasium. He entered the War Office in 1854, and from 1861 till 1875 was deputy receiver-general for the Duchy of Lancaster. From 1875 till 1888 he was a principal clerk in the War Office, and for the following two years assistant accountant-general. He was then appointed a Commissioner of Customs, from which position he retired in 1900.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—March 22, at Allahabad, Henry Browne, late of the Loco Department E. I. Ry., aged 44 years.
GALLOWAY—March 24, at Dum Dum, after a very short illness, Captain William Cartmel Galloway, Ordnance Department.

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 3·24m., 5·3a. Low water, 9·38m., 11·35a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.
New Girls' High School, Foundations stone ceremony, Girgaum, 10 a.m.
Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 8th, First Quarter, 10h. 1·5m. p.m.; Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23·3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36·7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 8h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 9.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. 10-30 a.m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. Indian Manufacturing Company, ordinary general meeting, 12 Hammam Street, 2 p.m. Grant Medical College Gymkhana Annual Sports, Byculla Schools compound. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9 30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 4-8m., 6-48a.; Low water, 10-40m.

Friday, April 10.—The Orient Theatre Company, office of Sir D. M. Petit, 5 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Opening by H. E. the Governor of the Exhibition of Mr. I. R. Samuel's paintings, School of Art. P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with the English mails of the 27th ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h.26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water, 5-45m., 8-15a.; Low water, 1-18m. 0-12a.

Saturday, April 11.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Motor Union annual meeting and Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8 and 9 p. m. respectively. Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water 7-32m., 9-5a.; Low water, 2 24m., 1-38a.

Sunday, April 12.—Palm Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 9-0m., 9-42a. Low water, 3-7m., 2-39a.

Monday, April 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9-46m., 10-12a. Low water, 3-42m., 3-28a.

Tuesday, April 14.—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 6 p. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m., Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 10-22m., 10-39a. Low water, 4-12m., 4-9a.

It is not so much the being exempt from faults, as the having overcome them, that is an advantage to us.
—Swift.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held at the Institute on April 14.

VICTORIA GARDENS OFFICE.—Two leopard cubs (Felis pardus) have been present d to the zoological collection by Mr. R. D. Hill through the Bombay Natural History Society.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—On the Thakordwar road on Monday, Bala Babaji, a Hindu, was knocked down and run over by an electric tram car. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

NEW GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The foundation-stone of the new building of the Girls' High School (Z. B. and M. M.), Girgaum, will be laid to-day at 10 a.m. by Sir Walter C. Hughes, C.I.E. Friends are cordially invited.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday. The Trustees considered the Circular regarding the diversion of the Agra-Bombay Road between Kurla and Sion and resolved that the Agent to the G. I. P. Railway be informed that the Board considered that the proposal, if carried out, would conduce to the greater convenience of the Public.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March ...	The Lion's Bride ... C B P. lee
Fantasia ...	Alpine Echoes ... Herfurth
Characteristic Piece ...	The Coon's Patrol ... A Lester
Fantasia ...	Gems on Popular Works ... H Grieve
Valse ...	Sympathie ... Mezzacapo
Selection ...	Hadon Hall ... Godfrey
Polka ...	Le Bohemians ... Waldteufel

DISHONEST CLERK.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad Inspector Sipers charged Chunilal Tribhowandas, a Money Order clerk employed in the Tardeo Boat Office with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20, the amount of a money order. Mr. Samson, pleader, defend the accused. The evidence showed that on the 8th February last, Bansabai, a Hindu woman, gave Rs. 20 to the accused to remit the same by a money order to a village in the Satara District. The accused passed a receipt for the same. The addressee not receiving the amount made a complaint and an enquiry was made. The Postal authorities had the accused arrested. He pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued yesterday the examination of Rahimtulla Gangji.

The Judge:—Have you brought those books?

Witness:—Yes, I have brought two of them.

Here the two Books were produced; one was the Cash Book for 1951, the other was a Journal for the same year).

At the time when the blessings were written by Akbar Shah, did you make any present to him? Yes; but I do not find the rough cash books.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Before the secession, were there not nominal followers of the Aga Khan whotdid not really believe in him? All those in the Jamat were the followers of Aga Khan.

Did you believe in Aga Khan as your Hasari Imam? No.

The people who seceded did not believe in him as Hasari Imam? None believed so.

Continuing witness said that at far as he could remember he cannot say that the reason for the secession was that they did not believe in Aga Khan as the Hasari Imam. The reason was that some of the officers of Aga Khan did not like their saying nimaz and they asked witness and others to separate and so they were separated and built a separate musjid.

The Judge:—Then the question of faith had nothing to do with your separation? No. It had nothing to do with religion.

It was purely a secular reason? Yes.

Witness said that he knew that the followers of Aga Khan had given him (Aga Khan) offerings. His uncle was a follower of Aga Khan; so also his father. His father regarded Aga Khan as a Pir.

What income Tax does your firm pay? Rs. 85 per annum.

Continuing witness said that he had got books of the firm since it was started. He did not remember if his firm had paid "Dessoon" to Aga Khan, but he knew that "Chandraki" was paid. How much Chandraki was paid witness could not say. His father and grandfather paid the Chandraki, witness had never paid it. He seceded about twelve months before the death of his father, who too was a seceder. Questioned as to whether any other offerings were made to the Jamatkhana, witness said he could not say anything, but they might have been entered in the books.

Did Hirabhai's books contain entries of offerings to Aga Khan? Yes.

Have you got those entries here? They are in the books which I have produced.

Continuing witness said that he became connected with Hirabhai's estate about 1900, when he became a trustee. Questioned as to the entries in his books, witness said the entry of Rs. 25 was not to the mother of the Pir but to the children of the Pir. Beyond what appeared in the books, witness had no knowledge of them. He was not present. With regard to the benediction entry, witness said it was written by Akbar Shah in his Wadi at Mazagon.

Questioned as to how there was an entry in his own books that were taken to Poona by Cassimbhoy to be written, witness said that his statement was a mistake.

Does the name of Akbar Shah appear in that book at all? No.

You find any entry of payment to him of writing the books? I have not looked into the book for that purpose.

His name ought to appear on the first page if he had written the benediction? I do not find his name there.

You say that Akbar Shah wrote the benediction every year from the beginning of your firm? From fifteen years a old got it written by Akbar Shah.

Was the benediction all in the same handwriting for these fifteen years? I have not examined all these. My father and my uncle used to say that they were written by Akbar Shah.

As a matter of fact the handwriting is different? May be.

Continuing witness said that the handwriting did not appear to be the same. He was not an expert in handwriting and so he could not say.

The Judge:—Judge by your eye and say what you see about these handwritings?

Witness:—There may be a difference in the pen. I cannot say.

Was there any difference in the handwriting? I cannot say.

Continuing witness said that any learned man could write these benedictions. Formerly his name was Cutchra Gangji. He changed it to Rahimtoola about 15 years ago. He was married on the 26th Fagan 1942. The marriage ceremony was performed by Syed Mustaf Ali. He said he remembered that his cousin, Ismail Cassum, was married by Akbar Shah.

You told us you saw the Kissa of Imam Hussain performed in the Jamatkhana? Yes.

Was no Ziareth said in the upper hall? I don't remember.

Continuing witness said that during the days of Moharrum, Kissa was recited in the upper hall and he never used to attend the Majlis of the Moguls held downstairs. After the Majlis was over Ziareth was said. Witness said he was never present at the ceremony of "Talsufra." He had heard of it. He was not present when fruits were sold in connection with "Talsufra."

Why was it you avoided at being present when the fruits were sold? If I wanted to buy anything then I would have stopped. I did not want to buy anything.

What was the reason of your not buying? That was a matter of my choice.

As an Ashnasharee, do you appro

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1908.

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"M.K.P.—Undesirable to publish your observations at the present moment.

SICKNESS AMONG BRITISH TROOPS.

A SECTION of the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to which we have not hitherto called attention, refers to the sickness among the British troops in this country. It appears that the average strength of the European Army in India in 1906-1907, excluding officers, was 70,272 and of this strength twenty five per cent. were men under twenty-five years of age and twenty-one per cent. men with less than one year's service in India. The year was an unhealthy one for all classes of people in India and the rates of admission to hospital, of mortality and of invaliding among European troops were all somewhat higher than those of the previous year though they were considerably lower than those of the five years preceding; but the rates of 1905-1906 were the lowest on record. All things considered, the health of the British troops was very good. Ague, simple fever and diseases arising from personal misconduct were the chief causes of sickness. The chief causes of death were enteric fever and abscess of the liver, the former accounting for 30·6 per cent. and the latter for 14·6 of the total deaths. The mortality from each of the chief diseases, with the exception of sunstroke, pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs, was higher than in the previous year. The admission rate was nearly one and a quarter times as high as that among Native troops, the constantly sick rate was more than twice as high, and the invaliding rate four times as high. The death rates among European and Native troops were respectively 10·43 and 6·57 per thousand. It is found that the Western Command was the most unhealthy for troops during the year for both European and Native troops, while the Eastern was more unhealthy than the Northern for Europeans. The Western Command gained its evil reputation owing to enteric fever, abscess of liver and dysentery. Enteric was least prevalent and caused least mortality in the Northern Command. Tubercle of the lungs was most prevalent in the Western Command and pneumonia and influenza in the Northern. Mhow was the Division which proved most unhealthy, the rates of admission, constantly sick, and of mortality being respectively 1060, 55 and 16 per mille. Peshawar Division stood next with 1290, 55 and 8, and the Secunderabad Division next with 927, 62 and 10. The health of European troops in Lahore and Rawalpindi was better than in the other divisions.

An increase in the prevalence of cholera occurred during the year reported upon, the number of cases being seventy-two and number of deaths forty-six as compared with ten cases and nine deaths in 1905-6. Meiktila reported 21 cases and nine deaths. The first patients were soldiers who are believed to have drunk milk or aerated waters in a bazaar billiard-saloon where cases of cholera had occurred. It was found that the milk supplied to the saloon came from a district where cholera was severely prevalent among the cow-keeping community. The outbreak, which began on the 1st August, was quickly checked by moving the affected regiment into camp and by the thorough measures of isolation and disinfection promptly taken. Similarly effective measures were taken with regard to outbreaks at Secunderabad and Benares, facts which redowned to the credit of the Army Medical authorities. Unboiled milk and uncooked vegetables and fruit, brought from a locality in which cholera had prevailed, were the agents by which the disease was carried. Small-pox is shown to have increased considerably among European troops within recent years. This is regarded as all the more unfortunate since among the much larger body of Native troops the prevalence of small-pox has not increased. The lack of success in the prevention of this disease among European troops during recent years is illustrated by the fact that while in each year from 1897 to 1902 small-pox was more prevalent among Native troops than among European troops, in each year from 1903 to 1906 it was more prevalent among European than among Native troops. The fault lies in the fact that many of the former have not been successfully vaccinated or even vaccinated at all since infancy. Malaria continues to be a serious source of illness among all classes of people, and the number of admissions to hospital on account of intermittent fever among European troops rose in the year from 7,945 to 12,380. Native troops and prisoners also suffered more severely than in the previous year. As regards the relative prevalence of the disease among European troops it is noted that the stations where the highest figures are recorded were Delhi, Jhansi, Peshawar, Nowshera, Hyderabad (Sind), Nasirabad and Neemuch, the rates at all these stations being above five hundred per thousand of strength and being considerably higher than those of the previous year. The Sanitary Commissioner, commenting on these figures, does well to remind Commanding Officers, and through them their men, that most of the admissions occur, not during the malarious season, but during the hot dry months of the year, and doubtless exposure to great heat and errors in diet are both important factors in causation. Soldiers, newly arrived in this country and those who are more than usually careless as regards the sun, are especially liable to be attacked.

On the subject of enteric it is mentioned with pardonable pride that notable advances have been made in the past few years in medical knowledge of the important problems connected with this disease. These advances resulted in great part from the new impulse which was given to research concerning enteric fever by the work of Koch and his followers, and are such as to justify the conjecture that before very long most of the vexed questions will be satisfactorily solved. To this end, writes the Sanitary Commissioner, the work carried out under the authority of the German Government has largely contributed, and, by pointing the way in which enquiry is most likely to be attended with profitable results, has enabled great advances to be made in the investigation of the problems of enteric fever in other countries. In India, especially, the lead given by the Germans has been enthusiastically followed and the results obtained by the Committee of Investigation at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, are of great interest and far-reaching importance. The investigations are still proceeding, but an interim report of the work accomplished up to the present time has been written by Captain Greig, I.M.S., who is temporarily in charge of the bacteriological inquiry, and the main results attained are included in this summary of the year's work. It is in the carrying out of the measures necessary for the fulfilment of a successful campaign against typhoid that difficulties arise. To discover all cases of the disease easily and at as early a stage as possible, and secondly, to be in a position to destroy the bacillus in these cases, are the difficulties; but it is felt that they are less great as regards a body of men, such as the European Army in India, under complete military and medical control, than as regards the ordinary civil population of any country there can be no doubt; and the success which has attended the measures on these lines for the suppression of typhoid among this body of men will increase very considerably. The expense of establishing a large hospital in the hills where convalescents could be kept until they had ceased to be bacillus-carriers, and the expense of the staff of bacteriologists who would have to be constantly employed, would necessarily be great, but, as the Sanitary Commissioner emphatically asserts, it would be more than compensated for if the prevalence of a disease which causes so much sickness, mortality and loss of service could be materially diminished.

ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC VIA ARCTIC.

A LITTLE while ago a scientific discovery of the first magnitude was achieved and its thrilling story told by the discoverer himself in a singularly modest address before the Royal Geographical Society which awarded to him its Patron's Gold medal; yet very strangely the outside world has taken scant, if any, notice of the event, though for four centuries past the world had been after it, and for all this long period it had eluded search and baffled the most earnest and persistent searchers. "Had the North-West passage been discovered a hundred years ago the world would have rung with the name of its illustrious discoverer; yet on a quest in which Sir John Franklin lost his life and where Sir Leopold McClintock failed, a Scandinavian named Amunsden, in a tiny sailing craft named the Gjoa, with a little crew of six men all told, has in this twentieth century unostentatiously succeeded. Singularly and strangely silent, too, has the journalistic press been upon this remarkable achievement, and I doubt, beyond the small minority of interested geographers, if the great world of sensation-hunters outside are even aware that this noteworthy landmark in the world's history has at last been achieved." Thus writes Mr. Alfred Smythe, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and he is justified in his complaint of the apathy of the world and its press. Of late we have had many passing sensations which loomed so large and succeeded each other so rapidly that we have had no time to notice such a remarkable discovery as the achievement of the North-West passage. But now that attention has been pointedly called to it in such a place as the "Nineteenth Century" Review, we may hope journalists will atone for their past neglect: at all events, we for one do so and notice with pleasure, though very briefly, Captain Amunsden's triumphant passage from the North Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. He left the Atlantic Ocean at the Coast of Greenland, passing by water north of the Great American Continent for the first time, and emerged at the other side of the Western Hemisphere from the Behring Strait into the wide Pacific. This sea route connecting the two vast oceans has been diligently sought after ever since the beginning of the Sixteenth Century when the great navigator Sebastian Cabot went in search after it but failed. The great Elizabethan explorers like Frobisher made strenuous efforts to compass it, but in vain. A writer of that noble age well called the discovery of the North-West passage "the only thing of the world that was yet left undone by which a notable mind might be made famous and fortunate." Several notable minds in our age panted after the 'fame and fortune' which it promised. But it was reserved for this shy and modest Norwegian to gain this honour. It is a matter of regret that it has not fallen to the lot of a countryman of Ross and Franklin and McClintock to succeed where they had failed and to crown their unfinished work. But in this matter of scientific discovery the nationality of the discover is of little import. It is very gratifying to find that this foreign benefactor of geographical science was first hailed by our Royal Geographical Society, and that he was encouraged by it to expound his results and methods to the scientific world through its channel. The same was the case with that other renowned countryman of his, Dr. Nansen, who, too, expounded his famous Polar experiences first before this Society. There is great appropriateness in a Norwegian discovering the North-West passage, for, as Dr. Nansen pointed out at the meeting of the Geographical Society in honour of Captain Amunsden, the Norsemen have been after it even before Cabot's time; in fact, ever since the discovery of Greenland by them in 980, their navigators have always tried to go beyond and emerge out of Arctic cold and darkness into the Pacific. A Scandinavian, too, discovered the North-East passage in 1881—the famous Baron Nordenskiold, who is a Swede closely allied to the Norsemen. Captain Amunsden's discovery is very creditable to his nation, and justifies the enthusiastic terms in which Mr. Smythe speaks of it: "Whatever surprises may await the enquiring mind this present twentieth century, among the names of the illustrious ones of the earth, that of Rould Amunsden, even at this late hour of Times 'Indicator,' must go down to a future posterity, not simply as the accomplisher, but as the actual discoverer of the North-West passage!"

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN JAPAN.

GREAT efforts are being made by the Japanese Government to increase the average height of the people. Japanese scientists have ascribed the shortness of the nation to their sedentary habits for many generations past. The Japanese, like the Indian, is inordinately fond of sitting down. Apart from those engaged in the more muscular forms of industrial activity, the average Japanese performs his daily task in the sitting attitude and this obtains even in the hours of rest; for in a Japanese house there are no chairs; the members of the family squat on their heels on the floor after the fashion of their ancestors from time immemorial. The Japanese professional man and the man of business maintain this posture day after day, and month after month, through the years; many a merchant spends the greater portion of his life in this position, not rising even to wait on a customer as he keeps a boy to hand him the goods in demand. And what is true of the commercial classes is equally so of the artisans and craftsmen that make up so large a proportion of the native population. Against those who hold the sedentary theory are others who have looked further afield and find in it only one of the incomprehensible ways of nature in building one nation on a smaller scale than another. This idea does not find much favour. The Japanese is inclined to regard anything in himself that he cannot control as a defect, and defects he refuses to acknowledge, so he prefers to regard his stature as the result of doing without those things which go to make European comfort, including diet. There certainly is one point in favour of his view. Although short the Japanese in his body compares favourably with those of either Europe or America, the shortness being in leg which would be the first part to be affected by continual sitting. This question of size was first taken up by the Japanese army surgeons, who were interested in securing recruits of suitable stature and development for the ranks. After a long experience in examining men for military service, and a careful comparison of results with similar experiences abroad, the Japanese medical men became convinced of the necessity of making the matter a subject of national importance, until now there is a well marked determination to leave no means untried to make the Japanese soldier physically equal to the European regular. Consequently, the medical staff of the Japanese army has for some years been putting the native soldier through a strict course of gymnastic and dietary discipline, insisting that the movement be carried into the homes of the people until all should be obsessed with the desire to grow tall, or produce a progeny with this qualification for citizenship. Another method of effecting the purpose desired is to be attained by instruction given throughout the country as to how home life should be reformed in minor details. Mothers and nurses are being advised not to carry their babies on their backs, and generally to conform more to Western habits. The experiments, it would appear, are more or less satisfactory, for the army surgeons aver that, in the few years that they have been able to give any proper attention to the subject, the physical condition of the Japanese soldier has shown marked improvement, and that even an appreciable increase of stature can be noticed. "The day of small things" is not yet passed, it seems, although it is somewhat ignored in the West.

THE Gymkhana at Simla will again be run this season by Captain Mackenzie, A.D.C., and the first meeting will be held on Saturday, May 2. Unless, however, some rain falls shortly neither spectators nor participators will have a pleasant time, as the ground is a mass of dust and the grass which made a fair start after the snowfall in February is all dying down. The polo tournament at Simla will commence on the 4th June and the races one week later. Captain Holder will act as secretary for the latter.

IT is settled, that Sir Louis Dane will take over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab at Simla.

THE "Golden Crown" trawler, brought out by the Bengal Government for developing the fishing trade of Bengal has arrived in Calcutta.

Mr. Abdur Salam, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta has been elected President of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference, which sits in Mymensing on the 18th and 19th instant.

Two Bengalis and a Mahomedan are being prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for trespassing into the Medical College Hospital, pelting stones at the nurses and writing obsene words on the wall.

IN commemoration of his visit to Kolhapore on the occasion of H. H. the Maharaja's daughter's wedding His Excellency Sir George Clarke has sent for distribution among four deserving local educational private institutions a handsome donation of Rs. 500. The generous gift is widely appreciated.

IN connection with the suit, Bank of Bengal versus Birkmyre Brothers, which has been pending before Mr. Justice Chitty for some days, Mr. Eardley Norton for the defence yesterday asked for a warrent of arrest against Sir William Cruickshank, Secretary, Bank of Bengal, who refused to produce certain documents under subpoena. The Judge decided not to accede to the application as he did not see the relevancy of the documents wanted.

LECTURING before the Royal Photographic Society, Mr. T. Thorne Baker, F C. S., said that photographs transmitted by wireless telegraphy were promised in the near future. Indeed, some transmissions had already been made by the Marconi system, the main obstacle being the great slowness of the operation. As to photography by ordinary telephonic means, the absolute isolation of the wire was necessary, and was extremely difficult to ensure, especially when, as between Paris and Berlin, there were four exchanges en route.

A PARIS doctor some years ago obtained a divorce from his wife, who deserted her home and her three children to elope with another man. The doctor recently received an appointment as visiting physician at a sanatorium twenty miles from Paris. A few days ago, while he was examining new patients, a wan, consumptive woman was brought into his consulting room. The doctor looked at the woman and recognised her as his divorced wife. The woman turned pale and trembled violently, but he gave no sign of recognition and quietly prescribed for her. Later he had a long conversation with her. Reconciliation followed, and the woman has left for the Swiss mountains, in the company of the doctor and her eldest son, to be nursed back to health.

A DRAMATIST who writes horrors for the Grand Guignol took his wife there to see a one-act horror by another playwright (says the "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent.) He sat unmoved, and rather disdainful, with a detached air, as who should say, "I have written much more blood-curdling stuff myself." But his wife suddenly gave a scream, threw up her arms, sobbed and laughed, and fell into a fit of hysterics. The Grand Guignol doctor, always in attendance, had to be called, and he and the husband carried the lady out into the hall, where she was revived with salts and a wet napkin. Imagine the fury of the dramatist; his wife had never once fainted when his own one-act horrors had been played.

ONE of China's most sacred public documents, the marriage contract of the reigning Emperor Kwang-hsue, dated February 26, 1889, has been discovered in Germany, and formally handed over to the Chinese Government (says the "Mail's" Berlin correspondent). The document had been missing from the archives of the Imperial Palace since the visit paid to Pekin by the Allied Armies in the summer of 1900. Ever since the disappearance of the document Chinese diplomatic representatives in all parts of the world have conducted an exhaustive search for its whereabouts. It was located a few weeks ago in a village in Southern Germany in the possession of a tavern-keeper, who had not the slightest notion of its tremendous import.

THE POLITICS OF INDIAN MOSALMANS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE are few things more distinct from each other among the many differences of this mosaic of races, creeds, and tongues which is geographically described as India than the political predelictions of its two important creeds, Islam and Hinduism, and when the present unrest is being discussed on all sides it is not an unprofitable task to trace the origin of the political views, which most Englishmen appreciate as sound and moderate, that the Mosalmans entertain with a remarkable unanimity. In 1858 the Mosalman was a suspect. In 1908 he is a loyalist of loyalists. What has brought about this very remarkable change? As the Empire which the British had overthrown was a Mosalman empire for all the political strength of the Maharattas or the Sikhs, and as the puppet, who was placed on the throne of the Moghals during the Mutiny to give a rallying point to the hetrogeneous and even conflicting interests that had brought about and extended that political cataclysm, was a follower of the Prophet, the Government naturally regarded the Moslem with a suspicion probably unjust in its intensity. Syed Ahmed Khan who had himself rendered most valuable services during the Mutiny vigorously defended his co-religionists, but though he succeeded in a great measure in clearing the reputation of many millions of our fellow-subjects, the early suspicion so natural still lingered for another quarter of a century. In the early seventies of the last century the Wahibi trials had led to a scare among the Anglo-Indians, and Sir William Hunter, then a rising public man and official—for the two careers were not so distinctly separate and mutually exclusive as they now are—formulated his famous question to the "learned men and expounders of the law of Islam:" "Indian Mosalmans, are they bound in conscience to rebel against the Queen?" He himself answered the question, and said: "The Mosalmans are and have been for many years a source of chronic danger to the British power in India. . . Mahommedan masses eagerly drink in the poisoned teachings of the Apostles of Insurrection. . . A net-work of conspiracy has spread itself over our provinces, and the bleak mountains that rise beyond the Punjab are united by an unbroken chain of treason-depots with the tropical swamps through which the Ganges merges into the sea. . . While the more fanatical of the Mosalmans have thus engaged in overt sedition, the whole Mohammedan community has been openly deliberating on their obligation to rebel. . . Every attempt by the Mosalmans to return to the first principles of their faith involves a revolt against the ruling power."

One who reads all this in cold print to-day has to rub his eyes and pinch himself to be sure if he is awake or troubled by nightmare. The Mosalmans are recognised on all hands to-day as forces of loyalty, and the Apostles of Insurrection bear other caste-marks than those of Islam. The bleak mountains that rise beyond the Punjab are still troublesome on occasions, but the unbroken chain of treason-depots does not exist; and perhaps never existed beyond the prolific imagination of Sir William Hunter, while the tropical swamps through which the Ganges merges into the sea are notorious for riots between the loyal Mahommedans and the boycotting fraternity of the rival creed. Much of this is due to the efforts of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his successors at Aligarh, but this change has not been effected by mere pamphleteering. Syed Ahmed Khan belonged to a race of men who had always combined learning with practical statesmanship. He early recognised the need of constructive work and soon busied himself with the spade. If the want of self-restraint and moderation of the critics of Government is due to the defective education which has been given in the Colleges and Schools of Government, the sobriety and reasonableness of the Mosalmans has been due entirely to the creation of the Aligarh College as the most effective reply to the inuendoes and charges of Sir William Hunter. The combination of secular instruction in the Arts and Sciences of the West, mostly at the hands of European teachers, with religious upbringing in the tenets of the faith a return to the first principles of which Dr. Hunter had very rashly associated with a revolt against the ruling power, all under the exclusive management of the Mosalmans, mostly at their own expense together with a residential system, which is at once the envy and the despair of caste-ridden sects, under which students from the remotest corners of this vast Empire lived in daily intercourse of the freest and frankest character with their Western tutors, and in the pursuit of healthy manly sports which brought them into still nearer contact with Englishmen, mostly officials of Government, rather than in the morbid contemplation of political grievances which they were too young to feel directly, or remedy with any degree of success,—this was the panacea for the ills of the Mosalmans which the Sage of Aligarh had discovered. If the experience of more than a generation counts for anything, the institution has been a most pronounced success, and it is to be hoped that the Trustees, the Staff, and last but not least, the Students themselves would strain every nerve to keep up the traditions of Syed Ahmed's Aligarh. Our Government, too, has not a little to learn from the success of Aligarh, and far more to unlearn. And those who pine for Self-Government have yet to succeed in some constructive work of this nature, and nothing should suit them better than "the national control of national education" on the lines of Aligarh.

Hardly a decade had passed since the creation of this institution when the National Congress was founded. An organization of a political nature could not be considered superfluous thirty years after the foundation of the first Indian University. But the promise of the first session of the Congress was not fulfilled in the second session at Calcutta, and the Bengalis, a race remarkable for its intellectual nimblness and boldness and earnestness in social reform yet equally remarkable—and possibly on that very account—for its want of sobriety and steadiness in politics and its readiness for political fermentation, swamped the Congress in their thousands, and turned a body of men met together for calm deliberation on the most pressing and equally intricate problems of administration into a mass meeting and a demonstration. If the excitable but intellectual Bengali upset all plans in this fashion, what could not be feared from the equally excitable but far more ignorant Mosalman? That the was quesiton which troubled Syed Ahmed Khan at the time. The efforts to drag the Mosalmans by every means that the easy code of political agitation morality permitted, in order to make the gathering at Madras a truly representative demonstration, for which the ardent spirits of the Congress were responsible, decided Syed Ahmed Khan. Without a moment's hesitation he availed himself of the opportunity of addressing his co-religionists who had assembled at Lucknow, a few days before the sittings of the Congress commenced, for the deliberations of the Mohammedan Educational Conference. In an impromptu oration before them he detailed the reasons which determined him that the Mosalmans should be dissuaded from joining the new political body. Without decrying polities, as some of his co-religionists are doing now in thoughtless and totally false imitation of their leader and without opposing some of the main principles of the Congress, he showed the unreadiness of the Mosalmans for politics, their need of further efforts in the cause of education, the great danger for an excitable community with little modern education of tampering with political grievances, the doubtful sense of justice of the more educated communities in the apportionment of the spoils of a successful agitation, and last but not least, the want of moderation, tact, and reasonableness of the agitators. Hardly in the history of politics has any single speech been more effective in directing an equally large number of men to the path that was to be theirs for a long time to come and away from the many turnings that temptingly invited a deviation. That speech of the 28th December 1887 decided for a whole generation the fate of half a hundred million Mosalmans. Mohammedans have been members of the Congress as delegates of their own and a few Hindu friends' delegation. Mosalmans have been Presidents of Congress Sessions. Mosalmans have even been charged under the sedition sections of the Penal Code. But as a body the Mosalmans have been since 1887 immoveable as the mountain which did not stir at the bidding of their Prophet in that wholly unbelievable mediæval fable. It cannot be said that they had no temptation to resist. Howsoever good reasons there may have been for the action of Government, the Mosalmans bore in silence, but as a trial all the same, the grants of honours and appointments to men who had identified themselves with a political attitude the reverse of that which the Mosalmans had taken up. In a controversy about the unmistakeable *lingua franca* of India, the Mosalmans had the worst of it in the Province which has given to Hindustani its familiar name. But the tutoring of Syed Ahmed Khan still proved the salvation of his followers even after his death.

The Mosalmans had, however, waited long enough. After turning in bed more than once since 1901, when the present leader of the Mosalmans formed a political association, the sleeper woke up at last. Events of great magnitude had not made sleep possible any longer. A disintegrated Liberal Party became united, and overthrew one of the most powerful Governments in English Politics, with a suddenness and completeness of triumph hard to be paralleled, and nearer at home, an administrative measure of Lord Curzon was opposed by the Bengali-speaking Hindu population of Bengal by an agitation unique in the country both in its magnitude and its methods. The Mosalmans were galvanized by these stirring events into instant activity. But the fact of facts was that the community had had its fill of sleep. The Congress was founded thirty years after the foundation of the Calcutta University. After the lapse of the same interval from the foundation of Aligarh, the Moslems realised their political destiny in the famous deputation to Lord Minto on the 1st of October 1906, the formation of the All-India Moslem League on the last day of the same year, and its first session at Karachi a year after.

It is too early to form an opinion of this new departure of the Mosalmans. But a few indications are already visible. The new League is not going to be a demonstration. Its Constitution has already been framed, unlike that of the Congress which is still in the womb of chaos. What is more, the constitution provides for a systematic representation from the town and district upwards, through the division and the province, to the Imperial body of delegates. So far as general indications go, we are not likely to have a repetition of the proceedings of Nagpur and Surat. The numbers, too, of those who are to deliberate over the problems of Islam in India as a political factor are strictly limited. They are not too large for deliberation, nor too small for representation. A check is also provided against the indiscriminate assembling of disorderly crowds as visitors, and affecting the opinions of or their expression by responsible men. We also note with relief that the tone of those who speak is moderate, friendly, hopeful, and wholly sincere. The aspirations too are fair and reasonable, both as regards the position of Government and as relating to other communities of India. The latter have no more cause for genuine alarm than was the former But we note with regret that too much prominence is given to a single Province and a single district of that Province. Bombay Mosalmans are a little more backward than their Northern co-religionists in Western education. Moreover, the interest of many of them is Commerce rather than Politics. But the two Bengals, East and West, have important political interests at stake, and they have been bearing the brunt of the fight so long without much outside help. Other Provinces, too, have their rights and interests. There seems to be a tendency notwithstanding, of regarding Aligarh as the hub of the political universe, which may some day create mischief. The solidarity of the Mosalmans has hitherto been their most precious asset. To barter this for some trumpery pleasure of the moment, some petty triumph of the hour over some fellow-workers would be the height of folly Aligarh is more a spirit and a name than a local habitation. The Aligarh ideal is now diffused in every Province, and wheresoever there is an educated Mosalman, there too is Aligarh. We believe that was the ideal of Syed Ahmed Khan, and we believe that is the ideal of his present successor also. We have, therefore, all the greater need of placing the Mosalmans on their guard against the activity of less broadminded men who may at any particular moment happen to possess greater influence than is their due through their proximity to the head-quarters of the League. The question of the head-quarters of the League is for the present postponed. But we scent danger in the policy of selecting Aligarh as the temporary seat of the League. The spirit of the League must always come from the place which Syed Ahmed Khan made famous. But a great educational work is already in progress there. To select the same site for a political fabric is not the best of choices. No doubt the men who would take up the work of the League would come out from the quadrangles of the College, but their studies should not at this stage be distracted by the noise of the political machinery. All kinds and sorts of opinions will be expressed in the meetings of the League. To familiarize the students so early with agitation would be to make them precocious politicians, and to introduce at Aligarh a new element which may not be so helpful in the maintenence of older traditions which have contributed to the unique success of the institution.

We feel that another warning is also needed. Hitherto the politics of the Mosalmans has been a careful sailing between Scylla and Charybdis. While they have avoided the abuse of Government, their leaders, who acted as their spokesmen hitherto never knew fear or flattery of the powers that be. The Government of India, as the Address of the Deputation to the Earl of Minto said, stands committed to modern Western methods of governance, tempered by a knowledge of the peculiar conditions of the East in general and India in particular. When the Government wanted to know the best mind of the Mosalmans it went to Syed Ahmed Khan or his successor hitherto. Now that the Mosalmans have formed a representative body of their own, Government would seek an expression of Mosalman opinion from that quarter. It must not be allowed to seek in vain. There should be no hesitation in declaring what the Mosalmans want, if the demands are settled after the most deliberate consideration. The Government wishes to study the temper of the Mosalmans. It does not require the Mosalmans to study its temper or the moods of individual officials. We say this as there is a likelihood of something of the kind after the masterful rule of Syed Ahmed Khan over the community. The horse has been kept well in hand. But we trust it shall not need spur or whip to make it run its best pace. A seditionmonger is a hateful creature, but the best instincts of the British race make it despise the toady still more. We know that the Mosalmans are far too proud for the part, but it is worse to pretend to be one than being the creature in reality.

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ROAD-DUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present system of combating road-dust nuisance is not without its drawback both as regards cost and the pungent smell emanating from the oil.

I should like to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the following simple remedy which is at last worth a trial.

Sea salt and sea water have been proposed effective remedies for combating road-dust. The idea of using sea salt seems to be based upon its well known property, especially when in large grains, of absorbing the moisture of the atmosphere.

It is this property, it is claimed, that will dampen the dust and thus prevent its dissemination. When salt extracted from sea water becomes damp it is because of the impurities it contains (pure salt not being hygroscopic), carbonate of magnesium and calcium being

THE NEW PREMIER.

MOTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Widespread Sympathy for the Ex-Premier.

HOUSE ADJOURNS FOR A WEEK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

In the Commons, this evening, Mr. Asquith announced Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's resignation and paid a tribute to his revered and trusted chief, a political and personal loss. He moved the adjournment of the House until the 14th instant, when it will probably adjourn over Easter.

Mr. Balfour, associated with Mr. Asquith, expressed the regret of the Opposition, and Mr Redmond did the same for the Irish Nationalist party.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ripon and Lord Lansdowne paid a tribute to Sir Campbell-Bannerman, and the House adjourned till the 14th instant.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

It is stated in well-informed quarters that Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Runciman will join the Cabinet and that Mr. Lloyd George will take over the Exchequer.

It is anticipated in the Lobby that Lord Elgin and Mr. Gladstone will succeed Lord Ripon and Sir H. Fowler.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Mr. Asquith left for Biarritz last evening.

LATER.

All the London papers publish leading articles on the political situation, which is recognized as marking a definite break with the past.

The "Standard" thinks that Mr. Asquith, by indefinitely postponing the second reading of the Licensing Bill, has found a pretext for dropping the measure. He is also not likely to press the Education Bill and other ambitious designs.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Mr. Asquith will consult his own interest by postponing the question of old age pensions.

The "Times" says that a fresh start is badly needed by a Government lacking a policy.

The "Daily News" says that Mr. Asquith will be watched with friendly vigilance by all parties who found in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman their chosen leader in days of disaster. They are not likely to acquiesce with alacrity in a Government not determined to push social reform.

The "Daily Chronicle" deplores the unfortunate absence of King Edward abroad, which is seriously dislocating the work of the Government. His Majesty would have done well, says the "Chronicle," to return. It looks as if he had made the first mistake of his reign.

The Lobby correspondent of the "Daily News" also calls attention to the sacrifice of valuable time involved by the King's absence.

THE SUFFRAGETTES AT MANCHESTER.

War to the Knife on Mr. Winston Churchill.

AMUSING ELECTION PROMISED.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

In anticipation of the re-election of Mr. Winston Churchill, the Suffragette leaders are flocking to Manchester, to organise a vigorous opposition.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Discussion on Railway Extensions.

SHIPPING IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Russian Duma is discussing the question of the construction of a railway in the Amir Territory.

The Committee on national defence and communications has recommended the immediate construction of the line as being of primary importance from strategic and colonising standpoints.

The Budget Sub-Committee is considering the application for a Volunteer Fleet subsidy to establish services between Vladivostock and Shanghai and Vladivostock and Kamschatka.

THE ATTACK ON THE "BLOSSE LYNCH."

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The majority of the "Blosse Lynche's" passengers were Indian traders.

The Imperial Government immediately instructed the British Embassy to press on Turkey the punishment of the assailants, and Turkey has given her assurances that she will take all possible measures to punish them and to ensure the security of navigation of the Tigris.

[The curious name of the British steamer the "*Blosse Lynch*" is derived from the well-known Irish family, the Lynch-Blosses of Athavallie at Castlebar. The Lynch-Flosses (originally Lynch) are one of the oldest families in the Irish baronetage.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The death is announced of General Sir Drury Lowe.

[General Sir Drury Lowe saw service in almost all parts of the world. He entered the army in the 17th Lancers in 1854 and served in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny and the Zulu war. In the latter he led the cavalry charge at the battle of Ulundi, which decided the day. In the first Boer War in 1881 he commanded the cavalry brigade. It will be, however, for his brilliant services in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 that he will be chiefly remembered. After the Egyptians had been routed out of the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir Drury Lowe, who was in command of the cavalry, made one of the most daring cavalry movements in history dashing across the desert on Cairo at the heels of the defeated army. When his exhausted troopers at the completion of their memorable ride lined the sand hills overlooking the plain of Abbasieh, they received the surrender of Arabi Pasha, of the citadel and of 10,000 infantry, artillery, and cavalry, which meant the capture of Cairo and the possession of Egypt itself. For his services in this campaign he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. From 1885 to 1890 he held the command of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot.]

POLITICAL RIOTS IN PORTUGAL.

Voters Fired Upon.

REPUBLICANS UTTERLY DEFEATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Only five out of ninety Republican candidates have been elected in Portugal.

It is specially stated that three persons were killed in the disorders at Lisbon.

LATER.

Unofficial reports from Lisbon state that six persons were killed and fifty taken to hospital as a result of the election disorders.

The chief fight took place in the Sao Domingo, a quarter of the city. The police occupied the balcony of a church, which was a polling station, and swept the street with volleys. The mob, nevertheless, continued to increase and further troops were called out and eventually the rioters were overawed.

JAPANESE OUTRAGE IN MUKDEN.

American Consulate Attacked.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A telegram from New York states that four Japanese entered the American Consulate at Mukden and attacked the native staff apparently out of private spite.

The Consul summoned the Chinese police and the Japanese were arrested and conveyed to the Japanese Consulate.

No apology has been tendered and diplomatic action is expected.

THE "TIGER" DISASTER.

An Error of Judgment.

BRAVE TO THE END.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

At the inquest on the victims of the "Tiger" disaster the bravery of the officers and crew was praised.

The Captain of the "Berwick" said that he considered it suicidal for torpedo-boats to attempt to pass between cruisers.

An officer of the "Tiger" admitted that there had been an error of judgment.

THE CAPE MINISTRY.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Bond Ministry in the Cape Elections has secured a record majority of 31. The Bond gained nineteen seats.

A NEW K. G. AND K. T.

Reply to the Kaiser Incident.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Earl of Crewe has been created a Knight of the Garter in succession to the late Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Tweedmouth a Knight of the Thistle, in succession to the late Marquess of Linlithgow.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Vote of Confidence Passed.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 340 votes against 100, as the result of an interpellation by M. Jaures, attacking the general policy of the Government.

THE STATE OF SIAM.

"Improvement Little Short of Wonderful."

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Financial Agent to the Siamese Government, writing to the "Times," refutes the criticisms of the Siamese administration, contained in the letter signed "Citizen" in the "Times" of March 31st, as doing an injustice to the King of Siam, his Ministers and the European officers. While the Administration is not above criticism, says Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the improvement effected during the past decade has been little short of wonderful.

INDIAN TEA IN GERMANY.

Novel Continental Advertisement.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A tea room to promote the sale and appreciation of Indian tea in Germany has been opened in Berlin. Four Indians in native dress serve the tea.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Two More Tigers Bagged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, APRIL 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy has added two more tigers to his bag. The party move to Tigri to-day, having a beat for tigers on the way.

THE SITARAMPUR TRAGEDY.

Certificate Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

The Advocate-General has refused to grant a certificate in the Sitarampur case. This means that the case cannot be reopened by the accused Myers' who received six months' rigorous imprisonment for killing Mr. Duncan McLeod.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

Appeal to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 6.

The following cable was despatched to-day to His Excellency the Viceroy, and copies to the Director-General of Telegraphs and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The staff respectfully beg to represent the unjustifiable procedure of the Telegraph Officials by whom the men are seriously harassed and threatened; the present rigorous hours of duty, requiring twenty hours work in thirty-two are most fatiguing, resulting in overstrain and illness of men, who are either served with notices, or suspended, although the requisite certificates are produced from Medical Officers of high standing. These tactics, His Excellency will readily see, are unreasonable and unjust, naturally aggravating the present situation. The entire staff earnestly pray His Excellency's gracious intervention and protection.

The above telegram has special reference to the suspension of a Calcutta signaller in the Rangoon Office. Six signallers have been called upon by the local Superintendent of Telegraphs to explain why, when they were on medical certificate, they were not at home on the occasion of a visit by the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon.

RANGOON, APRIL 7.

THE Burma Chamber of Commerce has despatched a telegram to the Director-General of Telegraphs, bringing to notice the serious inconvenience and loss, which are being caused to all classes, in Rangoon, by the present detention and irregularity in transmission of telegrams, and asking, when any improvement might be expected, present state of affairs having existed since the first instant.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The disorganisation in the Telegraph Department continues. On Saturday afternoon last a Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, asking for His Excellency's personal intervention in the matter; to which a reply was received from the Commerce and Industry Department stating that the matter was receiving attention. Yesterday the Committee again telegraphed to Government, stating that they were anxiously awaiting some action being taken. The Committee also sent a separate message, to the same effect, to Mr. W. L. Harvey, the member for the Commerce and Industry Department.

In connection with the postal clerks' grievances, Mr. Stewart, the Presidency Postmaster, says, that the men have no grievances, and that the meeting held on Sunday last was not to be taken as indicating any unrest in his Department.

CONGESTION IN BOMBAY.

The congestion in Bombay is fast increasing, the number of unsent messages reaching the huge total of 4,500 yesterday morning. The Telegraph authorities are inclined to consider the men are striking. The chiefs of the department are however powerless to improve matters, the action now lying with the Government of India.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vishnu Dadu and eleven other ex-peons of the Bombay Telegraph Department, appeared in answer to a notice issued against them at the instance of Mr. Henry Cassels, Assistant Superintended of Telegraphs, who charged them with misappropriation of Government property, namely uniforms and badges. Mr. Kekar, pleader, defended the accused. He stated that accused had given up the property to the authorities. Sub-Inspector Petigaya of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department said he was instructed to withdraw the case. The notice was therefore discharged.

THE AJUDHIA ESTATE.

Lieut.-Governor's Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 7.

The Talukdars of Oudh, headed by the Maharajah of Balrampur, visited Sir John Hewett to thank him for the interest he has taken in preserving the Ajudhia Estate. Sir John Hewett, in replying, said when property came under the Court of Wards the total debt was nearly sixty and a half lakhs. After it had been under management for five and a half months with one exception all debts carrying interest higher than six per cent. had been got rid of. This was because the Talukdars of Oudh, headed by the Raja of Kapurthala, had lent the estate nearly ten lakhs at five per cent, whist Sir Harnam Singh had agreed that his large loan should in future carry interest at five instead of six per cent, and nearly four lakhs had been lent by other Court of Wards estates at five per cent. Banks to whom the estate was indebted had agreed the reduce their rate to six per cent, and the Allahabad Bank at a critical stage of management relessed a large area of hypothecated property to allow money to be borrowed on easier terms in order to pay off debts bearing high rates of interest. The interest now due anually from the estate has been reduced from Rs. 3,93,000 to Rs. 3,45,000. The generous aid given by the Government of India has enabled this to be reduced still further. They would be glad to hear that the Government of India agreed that no recoveries of the principal of the loan of twenty-five lakhs need be made for ten years unless circumstances rendered it possible to begin repayment earlier than is now anticipated. This generous concession was made in view of the fact that the first year of the Court of Wards management of the estate had been made very difficult owing to the failure of the kharif crop over a large portion of the estate. Sir John concluded his remarks by saying that his efforts would be directed to save this great estate and he had no intention of selling villages belonging to it within Fyzabad, Gonda and Sultanpur.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI'S CASE.

Bail Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

Yesterday, the enquiry into the charges of sedition and creating disaffection, against Chidambaram Pillai, was commenced before Mr. Wallace, the Additional District Magistrate.

Mr. E. B. Powell and Mr. T. Richmond, who have been specially appointed, conducted the prosecution, instructed by Pauparao Naidu, of the Criminal Investigation Department. The accused was defended by Mr. N. K. Ramasamy Aiyar.

Two witnesses were examined, Joseph Sowriapa Pillai, clerk in the Tuticorin Sub Court, and Krishnaswami Naidu, Police Inspector, Tinnevelly. Thirty more witnesses, in all are to be examined, and the case will be taken up from day today.

The application for bail submitted by Chidambaram Pillai, from jail, was dismissed by the Magistrate.

Before proceeding with the case against Chidambaram Pillai, Mr. Powell asked permission of the Court to put in a supplemental complaint, the effect of which was to charge the accused with the abetment of offences, under sections 124 (*a*) and 143 (*a*) committed by Subbramania Siva, in addition to the offences with which he was charged, in the original complaint. Of course, counsel would not deal with all the charges together, for the present he proposed to proceed with the charges mentioned in the original complaint; in the second case, he proposed that the trial of Subbramania Siva as principal and Chidambaram Pillai as abettor, be supplemental. The complaint was then admitted.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Powell submitted, that as they went on with the evidence it could be decided whether the case was to be treated as a sessions case, or as First Class Magistrate's case; he had no particular wish that it should be treated one way or the other. Ultimately the case was taken up as a preliminary enquiry.

AT a dinner held at Peliti's, Calcutta, on Saturday, it was resolved to form a local branch of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

BURMA COUNCIL.

Vaccination Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 6.

The following are further particulars for introducing the Bill at the next meeting of the Burma Legislative Council for the prohibition of inoculation and for licensing of vaccinators in Burma. Inoculation as defined in section 2 (5) of the Vaccination Act, 1880 (Act 13 of 1880) is prohibited in any local area to which that Act applies. The Act, however, can only be extended to Municipalities and cantonments, with the result that inoculation may at present be performed legally in any rural tract in Burma. Inoculation is common throughout the province and its undoubted danger has been represented by successive officers in charge of the Vaccination Department. Since, however, the practice it is regarded by the people as a safeguard it is not possible to prohibit it except where full protection can be offered by the provision of a thoroughly efficient system of vaccination. It is not possible to effect such immediate improvements in the Vaccination Department as would justify the simultaneous prohibition of inoculation throughout the province. It is, however, possible to proceed gradually, and to effect the necessary improvements in the vaccination staff of one local area after another. Inoculation can be prohibited in each local area thus equipped with a thoroughly efficient vaccination staff, and the process can be continued until the prohibition is gradually extended throughout the provinces. The Bill therefore provides that the Government be empowered to prohibit inoculation in any specified local area, and that in such an area any person who performs or undergoes inoculation shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both. It is not proposed to make vaccination compulsory in rural areas. The Bill also provides for the licensing of vaccinators throughout the province. Vaccination, like inoculation, can, under the present laws, be performed in rural areas by any person, and it has been found that vaccination by unqualified persons entails serious risk. There is no guarantee that such persons will vaccinate in the proper manner or will use suitable lymph, and they not infrequently practise inoculation under the guise of vaccination. It is therefore proposed in the Bill to forbid any person to perform vaccination unless he is either possessed of medical qualifications regarded by the local Government as sufficient, or has been appointed a public vaccinator or licensed as a vaccinator under the Vaccination Act, 1880, or under the Bill. Civil Surgeons, Health Officers and officers specially authorised by the local Government will be permitted to appoint vaccinators and issue written licenses to practise as private vaccinators. The local Government will be empowered to make rules to regulate the licensing of vaccinators under the Bill. The penalty provided in the Bill for the performance prohibited from doing so is imprisonment which may extend to one month or fine which may be extended to fifty rupees or both. The legislation will operate for good, as vaccination returns hitherto supplied to Government have been most unreliable.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

Sir Lawley's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

At yesterday's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor, in the course of an excellent speech, briefly reviewed the future. He described the more active interference of Government during the past year. He referred to the first two matters as indicative of the future political change and reform, viz., the Royal Decentralisation Commission and the question of the formation of Imperial Provincial Advisory Councils, enlargement of existing Legislative Councils and procedure to be adopted in discussing the budget. He said these proposals have been freely discussed in the public press. Advice and assistance were obtained from every possible source. The views of the Madras Government on the subject have been communicated to the Government of India. "In other ways I have no startling innovation of policy to announce, no marvellous administrative achievement to record. My story is rather one of steady progress throughout the year." His Excellency went on to refer to the passing of the Estates Land Bill as by far the most important incident of the year from an administrative point of view. He added: "It is hoped that the scheme for redistribution of some of the districts in the Presidency may ere long receive the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Certain proposals made for revising the pay of the staff of Collectors and Divisional Officers have not yet been sanctioned by the Government of India." The Governor regretted he was unable, as last year, to announce any extensive remission of taxation. He next briefly analysed the effect of the reduction of the Salt Tax, the recommendations of the Excise Committee, described the improvement in the Customs work of this city, the working of the revised educational rules and Grant-in-Aid Code, inquiry into the possibilities of devoloping the fishing industry in Southern India and what it is proposed to do in matters alluded in Mr. Eardley Wilmot's report on his visit to the forests of this presidency. His Excellency then touched upon the work of the Agricultural and Public Works Departments, irrigation, railways, improvement of ports and harbours, health, and sanitation. In conclusion his Excellency said:—"I think we may claim we have strenuously endeavoured to move forward, and that we have not been sparing in our efforts to enhance the prosperity and welfare of the people of Southern India."

EASTERN BENGAL COUNCIL.

The Punitive Police.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

At the meeting of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council held at Dacca yesterday, in reply to questions put by Rai Bahadur Sitanath Roy on the subject of quartering punitive police at different places, for their maintenance and withdrawal, and the iniquitous assessment between class and creed, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon said that the notice was not sufficient to enable a complete return to be immediately compiled containing all information asked for. The return will be prepared and circulated in due course. The hon'ble member continued:—Some of these villages were the scenes of riots in 1906 or 1907, or both. In others the conditions were disturbed either owing to strained relations between Hindus and Mahomedans or between raiyats and their zamindars. In most cases the enforcement of boycott by the rich against the poor or oppression of under, tenants by Hindu zamindars caused imminent danger of a breach of the peace. In all, the conditions laid down by law as warranting the posting of additional police force were fulfilled. Bakarganj was once the scene of a sanguinary contest between zamandars and tenants, in connection with which there were several cases of riot and murder. In June last there was a riot and the police were assaulted in Ujirpur and Bakarganj, and disturbed condition prevailed for several months, culminating in the murder of a boatman. The villagers combined to conceal the offence and destroy all evidence. At Julakhati there were constant disturbances and there were instances of forcible interference with trade. Finally in April the town and bazar were taken possession of by a hundred young men armed with lathies who terrorised both merchants and purchasers, picketed shops, prevented the sale of goods and forced the return of articles purchased. The circumstances explained necessitated the posting of an additional police force in those places but for which they would not have been posted. The Government is anxious to withdraw this force as early as they find it possible to do so without danger to public peace.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The Viceroy sent the following Famine telegram to the Secretary of State yesterday:—Rain fell during the week in every province. It was moderately heavy in some places, but for the most part light and scattered in the United Provinces and North-West India, where more rain is urgently wanted. In spite of harvest operations there has been a rise in India as a whole of 11,000 in number in receipt of State Relief, which are now 1,522,000. In the United Provinces there has been an increase of 17,000 and numbers now are—Works, 965,700; Gratuitous Relief, 386,425. In addition 25,347 persons are being relieved in the Balrampur estates. General decrease in numbers of workers on relief works has been recorded in most districts, but this has been more than counterbalanced by considerable increase in three districts. There is no deterioration in the general condition of the people, and it is satisfactory that the number of persons in poor houses continues to decrease. In Central India there has been a further fall in numbers on works, which are now 87,000, but numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have risen slightly and are now 37,000. There is no change in the situation in Rajputana. In Bengal test relief works were opened in seven districts and the total number on relief has risen to 25,000. In the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras there is no material change.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, APRIL 7.—Capt. Thomas, R. E. from Australia.
Lieut Hammer Ghult, 14th Lancers, from Bareilly.
Capt. Burn, C. M. Dept from England.
Lieut. Muscall, R. A. from Nowgong.
Colonel Blunt, R. E. from Mhow.
Capt. Betts, I. M. S. from England.
Lieut. Wilson, 103th L. I. from Bigaum.
Capt. Sweetenham, R. G. A. from Belgaum.
Lieut. Gretton, 126th Baluch Inf. from Satara.
Lieut Wise, 1st Wilts Regt. from Jhansi.
Lieut. Sheringham, 121th Pioneers, from Poona.
Lieut. Shine S. and T. Corps, from England.
Lieut. Livesay. 102nd Grnd, from England.
Capt. Law, Wilts Regt. from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 7.—Capt. Law, Wilts Regt., to Jhansi.
Lieut. Woodward, 41st Dogras, to Cawnpore.
Lieut. Fleming, 41st Dogras, to Simla.
Major Mc Eltrury, R. E., to England.
Lieut. Reynard, 12th Lancers, to England.
Lieut. Truman, 12th Lancers, to England.
Br.-Genl Boales, H. Q. Staff, to England.
Lieut Williams, 4th Cav., to Persia.
Lieut. Farran, 4th Cav., to Persia.
Lieut. Forbes, 57th Rifles, to England.
Lieut.-Col. Marwood, 2nd N. Staf. Regt., to England.
Lieut.-Col. James, 1st North Fus. Regt., to England.
Major Sir Milbank, 10th Hus. Regt., to England.
Capt. Thomas, R. E., to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

It has been decided that ammunition required for all rifle meetings, whether large or small, shall in future be obtained from arsenals. The less important meetings have hitherto drawn their ammunition from regiments in the station.

A list of unclaimed South Africa medals in stock in the Army Department, Government of India, is published in Army Orders for the information of all concerned. Applications for these medals should be submitted to that Department. Officers commanding units and departmental officers, who may have South Africa medals in hand owing to the recipients thereof not being traceable, should at once furnish a list of such medals to Major J. C. C. Perkins, Western Circle, Poona. If in dealing with applications for medals from men whose names are not entered in the list referred to and claims were investigated on the following lines, the medals would generally be found without much difficulty:—(1) The man's name as recorded the first time he went to South Africa should be stated. In hundreds of cases men went to South Africa two and three times, each time under a fresh name, number, place of enrolment, etc. (2) The number allotted to the man and the place of his enrolment on that occasion should be mentioned; e. g. "No. 500. Calcutta," or "600, Peshawar." For instance, suppose a sycee's number was "500 Calcutta" the medal would be with the Supply and Transport Authorities, Calcutta. (3) Rank, i. e., sycee, bhisti, etc. (4) Corps with which he first went to South Africa. These particulars should be given in detail as the difficulty experienced in disposing of applications has resulted in much unnecessary correspondence. Enquiries addressed to Major Perkins in connection with South Africa medals should always be accompanied with full information on the points noted above.

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Lieutenant A. Dawson, R. A. M. C., has been appointed Specialist in Dermatology in the Mhow Division.

Captain E. Macnaghten, R.A., is appointed Brigade-Major for Royal Artillery, Army Headquarters, vice Captain Johnson vacated.

The following officers are granted leave out of India:—Generals R. Adams, Commanding Derajat Bridge, 5 months; Hastings, Colonel on the staff, Mandalay Brigade, 6 months' leave, and Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, 64 days. Also Major James, D. A. Q. M. G., Army Head-quarters, 8 months.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Walls of Jericho."

LAST night Mr. Sutro's *Walls of Jericho* was replayed at the Empire Theatre by the Bandmann Comedy Company. It was first seen in Bombay on the opening night of the Comedy Season, when it drew a fair house; but hardly one that justified its repetition. *The Walls of Jericho* is too superficially caustic to be convincing. Its fine ladies are of the genuine Corelli type,—reared to regard love as puerility; marital straightness as prudity; titles as fair bargains for wealth; and babies as necessary evils, to be visited for one hour a day.

It must be a poor intelligence indeed that accepts Mr. Sutro's puny shafts as real pictures of High Society. Mr. Sutro is a perfect hero, no doubt, to "Liz" and "Su," and the rest of her pals in the pickle-factory or at the wash-tub. To these romantic *ingenues* Mr. Sutro's cynical women are all "fast 'ussies"—women "wot never oughter know what good 'usbins is like." Liz and Su have had Mr. Sutro's women with their *Princess's Novelette* every week for years, and they know her by heart. But Mr. Sutro put her on the stage. Hence he is the God of Liz and Su. What matters it to them that Mr. Sutro's silly tintinnabulations around the story of a Marquess's daughter who marries a son of the earth from the Queensland bush is all founded upon a hypothesis which only occurs once in a life-time? What matters it to them that in *real society* Earl's daughters never marry out of their caste—even when they marry plain "Misters," as they do every day. There is only one man living who came back from the bush and married a Marquess's daughter—and that man is Robert Sievier! How far he answers to Mr. Sutro's Queensland farmer, with his theatrical ideas of marital all in-allness, verbal incorruptibility, maternal devotion, and so forth, we leave Lord Deerhurst, or Mr. Solly Joel, to say. No, society is crowded with women with hearts as full as those of Liz and Su themselves, whose ambition it still is to give sons and daughters to their country, and not to regard babies as an incubus or as a disgrace. Society, of course, goes to see Mr. Sutro's women, because such creatures as he creates are equally as interesting to them, and equally as unknown, as they are to Liz and Su.

Mr. Claude King played the Queensland farmer last night, and played it as well as any man accustomed to civilised life could be expected to play a part in which he must be both chibook, virtuoso, and man of the world. Miss Hamer as the Marquess's daughter played powerfully, and the rest of the Company co-operated in making the Bandmann interpretation of the *Walls of Jericho* a complete success.

To-night *Old Heidelberg* will be presented, for the first time in Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Year's Receipts.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay, held on Tuesday the 7th instant, the Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes, read the following Note on the Revenue Receipts for the year which closed on 31st March, 1908:—

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate for year 1907-08	Actuals in 1907-08	Actuals in 1906-07
General Account.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bunder Properties, including Land.	21,82,300	27,25,017	26,29,252
Prince's and Victoria Docks.	31,87,200	33,50,107	36,89,456
Merewether Dry Dock.	1,80,000	1,73,578	1,62,733
Interest and Miscellaneous	4,34,000	2,80,648	3,03,743
Total General Account..	62,73,500	66,29,350	67,85,184
Port Department ...	2,11,500	2,24,416	2,78,311
Pilotage Receipts ...	2,25,600	2,25,506	2,43,700
Grand Total Rs.	67,10,600	70,81,302	73,07,195

The receipts were thus Rs. 3,70,000 better than the estimates.

The results of the year's operations compare with the previous year as follows:—

	1907-08 Rs.	1906-07 Rs.
Revenue.....	78,06,000	73,07,000
Expenditure	65,66,000	62,65,000
Surplus	12,40,000	10,42,000
Deduct Rebate on rates on Shipping and goods.....	7,25,000	
Net Surplus .....Rs.	5,15,000	10,42,000

The figures for 1907-08 are not final as the actual expenditure is not yet known, but it is not anticipated that there will be any material change in the figures.

The results bear testimony to the continued advance in the Trade of the Port and to the satisfactory condition of the Trustees' finances, as after allowing for an increase in expenditure of 3 lakhs the surplus receipts aggregated Rs. 12,40,000 or Rs. 2 lakhs more than in 1906-07. Allowing for the rebate made in the charges on shipping and goods which aggregated Rs. 7 1 4 lakhs, the actual surplus to be carried to the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund will amount to, in round figures, Rs. 5 lakhs.

The traffic statistics are not yet available.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ld., was held yesterday afternoon at the Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay. Mr. Chabildas Lalloobhoy presided.

The following is the Directors' report:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 29th February 1908, together with the revenue accounts and Balance Sheet for the period, which show that the Company continues to make very satisfactory progress.

During the year, 3,066 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 51,18,000. Of this number 2,369 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion.

The new Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 36,08,000, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 1,86,508-7. This result compares most favourably with that of the eleventh year's working of other Life Offices.

The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company is 9,591 assuring in the aggregate Rs. 1,51,92,897, and of this amount Rs. 4,51,099 are re-insured.

Claims, arising from the death of 58 persons for the aggregate amount of Rs. 92,550 and 11 matured endowment policies for Rs. 23,510, were paid during the year. Of the former amount Rs. 10,720 were re-assured.

Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that several claims have occurred during a time, when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country.

The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained and the aggregate expenditure, including the expenses of the Quinquennial Valuation, only amounted to Rs. 1,89,439-5-7. If this aggregate be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 24·4 for the eleventh year—a result which, considering the large amount of new business and the valuation expenses, is believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age.

The Life Assurance Fund has been increased by Rs. 5,14,438-11-6 and now amounts to Rs. 20,83,886-14-11.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE BRANCH.

Bonds aggregating Rs. 4,97,800 have been issued and premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 6,136-4. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Claims amounting to Rs. 738-15-5 were paid during the year.

The Director retiring by rotation is Mr. D. Gostling who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry, also retire and offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 13½ per cent. per annum which, with the Bonus of 3½ per cent., will make a total distribution to shareholders of 17 per cent. for the last year.

The Board of directors desire the co-operation of the shareholders and policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of Life Assurance and the very favourable terms on which Assurances may be obtained in this Company.

The Chairman said:—"In the Reports and Accounts which are presented to this Meeting you will once again see a record of that continuous prosperity which has been the history of this Company since it started. In the Report the progress of the business is detailed with its usual clearness and fulness. In the Accounts on the one side you will notice that both our claims and expenses continue to be most moderate and on the other side that our Life Assurance Fund has increased in every five lakhs and now amounts to Rs. 21 lakhs. As regards the Dividend, which is always a matter of special interest to shareholders, you will find that we again confidently recommend an increase and that the Dividend and Bonus together amount to as much as 17 per cent. The year was one of the most successful in our experience. With these few remarks I now move that the Directors' report and audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 29th February be and are hereby received and adopted."

A Dividend of Rs. 13½ per cent. free of income tax was declared. Mr. D. Gostling was re-elected a director. Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri were re-appointed auditors. Special thanks were given to the chairman and the Directors for their great attention to the business of the Company during the past year. Thanks were also accorded to Mr. E. F. Alum and Mr. R. E. Bamanbai for their zeal, attention and services during the past year. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the meeting.

THE HON MR. BASIL SCOTT.

It was stated in our issue of the 3rd instant that the King-Emperor had approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General, to be Chief Justice of Bombay in succession to the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins. It is believed that Mr. Scott received on the 1st inst a private telegram, stating that he had been appointed Chief Justice. He has, however, been unable to take charge of the office because the letters patent of his appointment have not yet been received in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell continues to act as Chief Justice of Bombay meantime.

AT Entally, Calcutta, on Sunday morning, a mob of about 500 men, composed of Hindus and Mahomedans, made an attempt to wreck a cooly depot belonging to Mr. Jordan as they disapproved of its location in their midst. They smashed doors, windows and did other damage, but dispersed on appearance of the police.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE TWEEDMOUTH LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 21.

A clever and candid article in the English "Nation" about the Tweedmouth letter affair is quoted in political circles here with much satisfaction as a fair and sympathetic statement of the relations between the English and German nations. At the same time a wholesome lesson is taught that mischievous periodicals on both sides of the Channel may take to heart.

The article in the "Nation" deals very severely with the attitude of the "Times" in this affair. It stigmatizes the sensational action of the City paper as equally dishonest and dangerous by its consequences. Dishonesty is proved by the carelessness with which the Military Correspondent of the "Times" announced his statement knowing it to be untrue and exaggerated; that some indiscretion had been committed in Government circles appeared to him as a security that the lie would not be brought home to him so quickly and completely as he deserved. That the machinations of the "Times" involve, however, a great danger is argued out in two directions. In the first place it is not quite impossible that two nations may ultimately be dragged into a war by a long series of malicious imputations and mutual calumnies. Secondly the alleged hard hits in the style of the "Times" if proved uncalled for can have no other effect but strengthening the cause of the Pan-Germanic Hotspurs and justifying the demands of fanatic naval enthusiasts in Germany. It goes without saying that the supply of material for this agitation is, even from the standpoint of the "Times," neither in the interest of universal peace nor in that of England in particular.

The "Nation" then ventilates the question, whether the naval armament of Germany could be construed by any other power to be a menace to their naval safety. The "sang-froid" and peace-loving attitude of the German Government, the Imperial Diet and the vast majority of the nation is proved by the moderate additions to the Naval Programme after the entire change of the situation by the Russo-Japanese War. It is remarkable how finally the apparently patriotic demands of the Navy were opposed by the common-sense of the German nation. With some sense of humour the English alarmists are dealt with who affect to believe that within a few years the German Navy might possibly surpass the English fleet of "Dreadnoughts" and "Invincibles" superior efficiency. The evidence of figures is quite incontrovertible. Under any circumstance Germany could by the year 1912 have only ten "Dreadnoughts" in commission and nearly ready, while England would even without any addition to her present programme, possess nineteen such battleships. It is, however, not only the double number "Dreadnoughts" whereupon the enormous superiority of English Navy rests. Much more important is the long list of large armoured cruisers that would place England into the first rank of a Sea Power men if the superiority in first class battleships were temporarily lost. The exaggerated praise bestowed on the "Dreadnought" type seems to have such a bewildering effect upon some people that they take it for granted that all other ships have lost their value as fighting entities by the creation of the larger type. Moreover, the "Nation" adds, it was England that took the lead in building such monsters as the "Dreadnought" and the "Invincible," and it was not only Germany that followed the example, but France, Japan, Russia, and the United States just as well. With this plain statement the English periodical touches a point that cannot fail to create some heartburnings in Germany. How is it to be explained that certain people in England again and again single out the German Navy for their comparisons with the English naval force? Thereby the impression is caused with the general reader, as though there existed only two Naval Powers in the whole world. It is not only provoking, but from a political standpoint unwise to leave all the other navies out of sight. As long as history is not yet made by the prophets and sight-seers of the "Times", the possibility is not excluded that political and military complications may arise in which the English Sea Power may be confronted not only by the German Navy, but by a coalition of navies, of which that of Germany may or may not be a part. Thus circumstances may arise under which the English politicians of the type that now "controls" the "Times" will repent their self suggested narrowness of view.

True lovers of their country are only those cool-minded men in Germany and England that know to estimate the development

Exhibition in 1851 earnestly studied. Lessing called attention to the superiority of the German Art Industry in the prosperous period from 1555 to the Thirty year's war. He demanded that the best specimens of workmanship of this period ought to be collected and publicly shown as models for our own artisans, and with the help of a sympathetic association found the means of opening something like a small South Kensington Museum of works of Art Industry collected by private means. A second source of recreation for the aesthetic instincts of the better middle classes of Germany Professor Lessing discovered in the Persian carpets with their harmonious and refreshing colours and their elaborate patterns. If at present genuine Oriental carpets are more common in German houses than even in England and America, we perceive the influence of Lessing's propagation of thirty years ago. Thirdly his famous Exhibition letters from the second universal Exposition in Paris, 1867, pointed to the incomparable charm of the Japanese decorative art at that time not yet appreciated in Europe.

In his endeavour to call attention to old masterpieces of Art Industry and to raise handicraft to a higher level, he was greatly assisted by the deep interest shown by the Crown Prince and his English Consort, afterwards Emperor and Empress Frederick. It was due to their patronage that the State authorities placed sufficient money at his disposal so that he could open not only a handsome collection but also a library and a school for Art Industry in the beautiful building erected by the architects Gropius and Schmieden. At present a second large building has been added for the purposes of the school and library exclusively. His zeal to find out the whole history of the most prominent works of German Art Industry in its flourishing period was shown by the grand publication of the Pommeranian Art Chest with extracts of the Correspondence of Philipp Hainhofer of Nurnberg, agent for the art-loving princes in the beginning of the 17th century. Then he studied the transition of textile art from one country to another. For this purpose old brocades in India and Japan were carefully examined and even the grave of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle opened for fixing the date of certain patterns and styles. But the Professor with these historical interests was just as ready to acknowledge the practical advantages of modern productions. It was Lessing who insisted on the advantages of the so-called English style of furniture i. e. the ornamental predominance of all constructive essentials and the varnished smoothness of the fillings. At present this "modern" style prevails everywhere on the Continent. As prosperity and wealth grew in Germany, the danger of phantastic eccentricities became visible in art industry even more than in high art. Professor Lessing tried to keep this tendency in check by admonishing the artisans to produce comfortable, useful and tasteful furniture rather than structures designed by aspiring architects.

A MODERNIZED SHAKESPERIAN STAGE.

An interesting experiment is to be made with a new type of theatre that during this summer's Art Exhibition will form a special attraction at Munich. It will be something like a modernized Shakesperian Theatre in as far as the scene will be much simplified and a great deal more than we are used to will be left to the imagination of the audience. On the other hand the geometric proportion of the things on the stage and the natural size of the actors will be taken into due consideration. On account of the depth required for the modern stage in scenes with an array of many people, the actors appear for too small in scenes where the stage is empty, the enormous height adding to the misproportion. Now the simple device for remedying this defect is a combination of two innovations: Firstly a space of three yards in front of the stage is left vacant and is taken into requisition only when there are many persons on the stage. Secondly the ordinary stage is made higher and lower according to the scenary represented; two towers at both sides allowing an adjustment by raising and lowering the upper part of the stage room. The background is rounded, so as to represent the natural ending of the horizon. The decoration will be most elaborately painted; but there are only four changes provided for: a morning, a midday, an evening and a night view. One and the same painting will suffice for all dramatic performances that are supposed to take part in the same hours of the day. Nor will there be side scenes, prosceniums, nor act-drops suspended high above. The upper part of the stage will be used exclusively for the lighting apparatus. Therefore the foot-lamps can be dispensed with, sufficient light coming from above and from the sides. The floor of the stage will be covered by an appropriate carpet with as little furniture on it as possible. Thus with the technical advantages of our own time. Shakespearean simplicity will be combined. At present four plays are announced as preparing: Goethe's "Faust," Shakespeare's "As you like it," an Aristophanian Comedy translated by Ruderer, a local poet, and "the marvellous theatre" by Cervantes. The opening of the Theatre is fixed on June 3, and there will only be three or four performances per week. At any rate it will be an interesting experiment.

THE AGE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

The Anthropological Society held a meeting on March 14th when the oldest proofs of the existence of human beings came under discussion. Professor Albrecht Penck, the successor of Baron Richthofen on the chair of Geography, read the principal paper, proving that the oldest traces bring us to a time less than a million but more than half a million years ago. The answer depends entirely on the opinion about the aboriginal instruments lately discovered in Belgium. If they are recognized as genuine relics in "situ", the existence of human being must be admitted for an older date; but Professor Penck does not firmly believe in the reports on these finds. Professor Klaatsch of Breslau pointed to the remarkable similarity of these Belgian premieval intruments with those dug out in old strata on Australian soil. He is of opinion that there must be some connection between these Belgian and those Australian tools. As the Australian aboriginal still use some improved forms of these tools, he came to the conclusion that in times immemorial the inhabitants of present Belgium got their tools from the same regions, whence the Australians got them. That would prove an intercourse between distant regions that brings us further back by many thousands of years. The question is now, whether the Australian premieval tools are not inventions of the Australian race.

L. ASCH.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	14	12	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	11	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	6	4	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	15	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	5	12
G Mahim and Worli	8	7	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	13
Total	77	65	165
Total plague deaths to date	142,547		
Same date last year	108	107	181

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
10	7

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

APRIL, 7th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	20	41	13
B	60	117	32
C	43	147	51
D	25	39	6
E	87	124	31
F & G	46	0	0
Total to date	281	464	134
Total rats killed			745

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

TRAMWAYS AND ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Nowadays although it is not uncommon for one to read in newspapers the reports of Tramway accidents, who could say that the occurrences brought to light are only casualties of their kind? The Press does not seem to have been officially supplied with such reports by the Company, and if it were so, a few accidents which the public know of, would not have remained unreported. It is, therefore, essential to know, first of all, whether it is obligatory on the Tramway Company to report forthwith to Government, either through the Municipal or the Police Commissioner, all cases of accidents as they occur, and whether there is any penal clause in the Tramway Act which authorizes an appointed public body to take action against the Company in default thereof? If the answers be in the affirmative, let us hope that hereafter the obligations are duly fulfilled by those conserned, and reports invariably furnished by them to the Press. If otherwise, it is high time now that some stringent measures on the lines indicated below should be followed, with a view to ensure public safety:—

I. The word "Accident" should be defined so as to include any unusual occurrence of any sort, which is likely to affect the safety of persons or their property, or either the safety of the Company's servants and their property, and classed "Serious" and "Minor."

A (1) Accidents attended with loss of human life or injury to persons or property.
(2) Collisions between cars, or of cars; with vehicles on the public road; and
(3) Breaking of wires and derailments either attended with injury or not,

should be termed "Serious" and the Company should be called upon to report briefly to the Municipal and Police Commissioners the purport thereof either by telephone or by an urgent letter as early as possible, but not later than four hours after their occurrence if during the day, and immediately on the following morning if at night. A detailed report should then follow within 24 hours, which period may exceed if Sundays and holidays intervine. The Police Commissioner should be authorised to give reports to the Press immediately he receives them.

B The limit for reporting by letter "Minor" accidents, comprising
(1) Damage to private and Company's property and stock (through causes other than collisions or impact),
(2) Failures of electric current, and
(3) Interruption to traffic causing a delay of one hour and upwards

should be 24 hours, and more if Sundays and holidays intervene.

II. Instead of allowing occurrences falling under head I (A) to pass over, merely attributing them due to "accident," an enquiry should be held within a reasonable time to investigate into their causes and adopt measures to prevent their recurrence. For this purpose, a Standing Committee may be appointed by Government consisting of

(a) A senior officer of the Municipality having engineering knowledge,
(b) Deputy Police Commissioner or a senior Superintendent of Police,
(c) A member of the Corporation nominated by that body,
(d) Two Justices elected out of the list of Hon. Magistrates, and
(e) An expert in electricity, if available,

with full powers to call upon the public and the Tramway Company to appear and give evidence, if required, with a view to the ascertainment of the causes of the accidents. The Committee should submit its decision and recommendations, if any, towards the mitigation of the accidents, to Government through the Commissioner of Police, and to the Corporation through the Municipal Commissioner.—Yours, etc.,

P.

TAXES IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The whole of the correspondence that appeared from the rather sarcastic pen of Mr. Arthur Crawford on this subject has hitherto been replied to seriatum, and how can he or the sensible reading public admit, that I in my reply tried to evade the main points of his futile assertions as he maintains! On the contrary, Mr. Crawford's explanation in regard to cheapness of fuel and labor is too vague and altogether unconvincing to the public on the face of the bona-fide facts adduced by me. I can assure the public at large confidently, that there is absolutely no duty on goods exported from one place to another in the country itself, but, directly they leave the Goa territory for any foreign part, there is duty as is customary with the British.

Surely enough, Mr. Crawford cannot expect the Company to effect an Herculian feat by conveying the machinery required for the construction of the factory to be carried 'en bloc," but successively in pieces which form the component parts of the whole machinery itself, as he admits it now.

I do not certainly pike upon being at all a sylvicultor, yet, I can, without contradiction, state to Mr. Crawford, that the extensive forests of Satary in the District of Novas Conquistas abound in timber of several kinds ranging from humble brushwood to the valuable black and teakwood, etc.

Such enterprising merchants and clever men of business as Messrs. H. Maxwell, Brown, McIlwreath and the Flemings who represented the well known firm of W. Nicol and Co., and the Hon'ble Michael Scott and Tracy, that of Ritchie Stuart and Co., may not perhaps have been well versed in the science of agriculture in all its details as the three American gentlemen mentioned by me, nevertheless, such men as Scott and Bannerman who were their nominees and who were appointed by them to superintend the agricultural works carried on in their respective lands, were not just the right persons in their right places, since they devoted most of their time, as far as I know, to amusements, such as shooting, boating, parties and social gatherings instead of looking after the plantation as the three Americans did.

As to the exploitation and exploring of the coalfields and petroleum said and known to exist in the Goa Territory, if the people who tried to obtain concessions in these lines by convincing the Goa Government utterly failed in their attempts, it was solely due to their own fault and the rigorous terms of their proposals, which were of a nature to secure to themselves all the "loaves and fishes" out of this concern and let the poor Portuguese Government have hardly any, out of such a hard driven bargain.—Yours, &c.

PORTUGUESE SUBJECT.

PLAGUE AND CROWS.

A Correspondent writes:—Plague is raging furiously in Bandora and I understand that a number of dead crows are seen on Danda Hill golf links. I would suggest that the birds should be sent to the Parel Laboratory for examination and the result published for the information of the public, stating whether the crows are infected with plague or are the victims of some other cause.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 156G Market Bombay, No. 2.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

General Duff, Chief of Staff, arrived here from Home yesterday, spending a few hours at Bhopal on his way up, where he met Lord Kitchener, but the result of the negotiations with the Home Government upon which he has been engaged connected with the revision of the charges borne by India for British troops in this country are not likely to be announced just yet.

A resolution of the Government of India announcing details of the Public Works Engineers reorganisation scheme, outlines of which were made public in Calcutta, is likely to appear this season.

Major General Selater, Quarter-Master General in India, has accepted one year's extension of office and now therefore remains here until May 1909.

The Decentralisation Commission to-day took the evidence of Sir Herbert Risley and Sir Harvey Adamson and to-morrow will complete their round of Government of India Departments and with Revenue and Agriculture Secretaries.

Mr. Wood, Member of the Railway Board, has now so far recovered that he is attending office.

General rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours over the greater part of the Punjab and Kashmir, Simla and Srinagar recording 1½ inches, Murree one, Rawalpindi and Montgomery half, and Ludhiana, Sialkot, Lahore, Khushab, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar a quarter of an inch. A part of the disturbance is now passing eastwards through Rajputana, so unsettled weather may continue.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Season not Unfavourable.

RELIEF WORKS UNNECESSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

A meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras was held in the Banqueting Hall, yesterday evening, with H. E. the Governor in the chair, by the local branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, opened for the collection of subscriptions for distribution in relief.

The Hon'ble C. J. Weir, I.C.S., stated that the season in this Presidency, taken as a whole, has not been unfavourable, in many districts it has been distinctly good; the only districts in which it can be said to have been very decidedly unfavourable are Bellary, Salem, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam. It is only in a very small portion of the latter district that the failure of crops has been so widespread, as to necessitate the starting of measures of relief. From all the districts, except Ganjam, the Collectors report there is no reason to apprehend any acute distress; no relief works will be necessary. In some parts of Bellary, there has been rather an extensive failure of crops; the suspension of the collection of land revenue, amounting to about 1 3/4 lakhs of rupees, has been sanctioned or recommended for Ganjam and special remissions have been proposed and are now under consideration in other districts, which have suffered from want of rain, or badly distributed rainfall. It is believed, that ordinary, seasonal remissions, granted in accordance with standing orders on the subject, will afford sufficient relief to the ryots concerned.

THE SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The annual general meeting of this Association, established in 1902 for helping the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community, was held in the Aryan Education Society's Saraswati Hall in Girgaum on Sunday last, Rao Saheb G. M. Dukle, B.A., presiding. Mr. G. M. Thenge, B.A., the Honorary Secretary, presented the 6th annual report, which distinctly showed that the year under report was one of remarkable progress. Seven life-members, each paying Rs. 100, were enrolled during the year, bringing the number of life-members to 12. One of these, Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, Rajkot, gave during the year Rs. 1,150 as donation, in addition to Rs. 800 given by him last year. Mr. G. V. Gayatonde, L. C. E., retired Executive Engineer, P. W. D., also handed over Rs. 1,000 to the Association for founding a scholarship for female students in memory of his deceased sister, Mrs. Saraswatibai Vajrekar. The number of ordinary members increased from 223 to 371 and the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,364. In all, 26 students were helped during the year, of which 10 were College students (including one L.C.E, and 2 Medical), 2 School of Art students, 2 V. J. Technical Institute students and 11 High School students. After the adoption of the report certain modifications proposed in the Rules of the Association were considered and the new Managing Committee elected. Speeches suitable to the occasion were made by Mr. P. K. Telang, M. A., LL. B., Professor D. G. Dalvi, M. A., LL. B., and Mr. J. K. Parulkar. Mr. Telang urged the necessity of starting in connection with the Association an ethical mission for raising the moral standard of students and of holding literary gatherings for creating in them a genuine desire and love for knowledge, which was very much appreciated by the gathering. He also laid stress on the encouragement of physical culture. The President then delivered an eloquent address in which he eulogised the work of the Association and exhorted the members of the community to help it with all their might for the sake of their own advancement. After a hearty vote of thanks to the President, and the Aryan Education Society for lending the use of their Hall, the proceedings terminated.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY MILLS COMPANY.

The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Nawab of Cambay Mills Co. was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company No. 7 Green Street, Fort. Rao Bahadur Madheoram Harinarayen, Dewan of Cambay presided. The appointment of Mr. Manilal Jugaldas as a Director, ex-officio, in place of Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhor retired, was confirmed. Rao Bahadur Madheoram Harinarayen, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and Messrs. Chunganlal Murlidher and Harilal Juggonath were re-elected directors. The appointment of Mr. Cursondas Balgovandas as an auditor was confirmed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company at No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. H. C. Wright, presiding. The directors' report together with the balance sheet and the profit and loss account was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 60 and a bonus of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji were re-elected directors. Messrs. Richard Hadden Brooke, and Vishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya were elected directors of the Company. Messrs. C. L. Weber and Heerjivan Soondardas were appointed auditors. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The usual Sweepstakes races will be held on Thursday and Sunday at 5-15 p. m. The Following races will be sailed on Saturday April 11th:—

A. Class Handicap—Start at 3-30 p. m. Course No. 3+42 distance 11·9 miles.
B. Class Handicap—Start at 3-45 p. m. Course No. 3+36 distance 10·7 miles.
C. Class Handicap—Start at 4 p. m. Course No. 4+2 distance 9 miles.

POONA EXTRA MEETINGS.

The programme for the first seven Poona Extra Meetings has been published. The Meetings will take place on Saturdays 1st August and 8th August, Tuesday 11th August (Holiday), Saturday 15th August, Wednesday 19th August (Holiday), Saturdays 22nd, and 29th August and a closed Meeting on Monday, 31st August (Holiday).

With reference to the report which has found circulation with effect that Sir Lancelot Hare is not after all proceeding upon leave next month we learn that no change has taken place in His Honour's intentions in this matter.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The disturbance in the North-West of India ha given rain to the whole of the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and parts of Kashmir

A part of the disturbance appears to be passing eastward through Rajputana, but the pressure is still very low in Baluchistan and the extreme north; there is likely to be a continuance of unsettled weather in Upper India.

Burma.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded; air contains the usual amount of moisture; temperature is normal or in excess.

North-East India and Orissa.—Sibsagar and Tezpur report light falls of rain; skies are clear in some stations, but over greater part of division, lightly to moderately clouded; humidity is normal or in defect; temperature is higher than usual except on the coast and in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley.

The United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces.—Chakrata had a light fall of rain; skies are heavily overcast in the extreme north-west of the United Provinces and clear or lightly clouded in the rest of the Division; air is drier than usual, in the east of the United Provinces, and contains about the average quantity of moisture elsewhere; temperature continues in excess, except in parts of the Central Provinces.

North-West India.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces; local rain in Kashmir and Simla; Srinagar records one and half inches, Murree one inch, Rawalpindi and Montgomery half an inch and Ludhiana, Sialkot, Lahore, Khushab, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, quarter of an inch; clouds have decreased but are still moderate to heavy in the north of the Division, while, in the southern half, skies are clear or only lightly clouded; air is much damper than usual in nearly every station; temperature has fallen in the area; rainfall is now in defect along the hills in Upper India, but still in excess in East Rajaputana and normal elsewhere,

Peninsula.—Calicut had two inches of rain, skies are clear or lightly clouded, humidity is below the average in the Deccan and Konkan Coast, and nearly equal to the average elsewhere; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Rainfall will probably diminish in Upper India and in the plains only a few falls are likely; thunder storms may occur in Assam and other parts of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 7th April 1908 was 28·804 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—More than a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Multan and light showers at Ambala. Skies are thickly overcast generally. Humidity has increased considerably almost everywhere. Maximum had been 5° in defect of normal at Multan and Ambala, while weather during night was 7° warmer than usual at Delhi.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Westerly winds blow at most places. Temperature both during day and night had been 4° to 8° hotter than usual generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—No information from Sind. Skies are thickly overcast at Ajmer and partially clouded at Jaipur and Kotah and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere has increased considerably at Kotah and slightly at Ajmer and Jaipure. Winds are north-westerly at Ajmer while calms are reported from Jaipur and Kotah. Temperature both day as well as night has been 2° to 11° above the average generally.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Bhuj, Ahmedadad and Neemuch and humidity is in slight or moderate excess of normal at Bhuj, Veraval, Bhavnagar Para, Surat, Ahmedabad and Deesa. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature during day has been 6° to 7° below the average at Veraval and Surat while yesterday's minimum was 3° to 7° above it at Veraval, Indore and Neemuch.

Central Provinces.—Jubbolpore reports a few drops. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in several places. The air has become slightly damper than usual at Jubbulpore and Raipur. Winds are westerly at Jubbulpore. Saugor, Khandwa, Akola and Raipur, easterly or south-easterly at Amraoti and Nagpur, and southerly at Chanda. The maximum had been 3° to 5° in excess of normal at Jubbulpore, Akola, Amraoti and weather during night was 6° to 8° warmer than usual at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Akola and Chanda.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Mormugao and Karwar where the quantity of moisture in the air has increased slightly. Winds blow from the northerly or north-westerly direction at Bombay and Ratnagiri and from the southerly direction at Mormugao while calm recorded at Karwar. Temperature both day and night has been about normal generally.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are partially clouded in several places, while the air is drier than usual everywhere. The direction of air movement is westerly at Malegaon, north-westerly at Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Aurangabad, while Belgaum and Hyderabad recorded calms. Maximum varied from normal by small amounts while weather during night was 3° to 4° hotter than usual at Bijapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Pressure in the North-West Provinces is much below normal and weather to the north of latitude 22° appears to be in an unsettled condition. Skies are likely to remain more or less cloudy with light showers at a few stations in the southerly portion of the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

M. ARTHUR CLEMENT, a Paris botanist, residing in the Rue d'Allemagne, awoke with a start early in the morning, and remembered that some of his most valuable plants had been left exposed to the wind and rain on the balcony. Throwing on his dressing gown, he hastened out to bring the plants under shelter. He picked up four large flower pots, and was attempting to get back through the window (says the "Express" correspondent), when he lost his balance, and fell over the low railing of the balcony. By a happy hazard the cord of his dressing gown caught the rail, and he remained suspended in mid-air for several minutes, not daring to move. He was seen by some workmen, who got him down with the aid of a ladder. His first question on reaching the ground was about his plants, and on being told that one of them was destroyed, he fainted.

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'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK)

mixed with the ordinary flour in your suet puddings. A surprising improvement! They will always be light and digestible—especially if steamed instead of boiled. Steaming gives the "Paisley Flour" a better chance, and is the shorter method as well.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE "R. A. JOURNAL."

The "Civil and Military Gazette."—Both the January and February numbers of the "R. A. Journal" contained papers interesting to the civilian as well as to the military student. Capt. Dawson, R.H.A., continues his series entitled "Napoleon's Marshals," the subjects in these two numbers being Davoust and Ney. "The initiative in national strategy, a powerful lecture delivered at the R. A. Institution, a few weeks ago, by Major C. Ross, D.S.O., Norfolk Regiment, is reproduced. Dr. Miller Maguire's lecture on "The Rhine" has all the evidences of studiousness and deep research we expect from one of our first authorities on military history. Major Birch contributes "experiments in the teaching of Equitation;" a subject on which he should be well able to write, having just given up the command of the Riding Establishment at Woolwich. The comparison between boys taught on "namnahs" and those who started straight away on saddles with stirrups tied loosely underneath the horse, showed that in the former case at for fortieth lesson the boys were still confined to the school or open ring and could not "ride at a trot, canter, or gallop, and over small jumps, without reins." In the case of the saddle class, at the twenty-fifth lesson the boys were fit to leave the school and could jump a bushed fence 3'-9" high and an "in-and-out" of similar height without reins or stirrups, besides riding up and down a steep incline and galloping and pulling up in the open. Major Birch is a great believer in the dummy horse, exercises on this very quickly strengthen the knee and thigh grip, and teach the rider how essential it is for the knees to be kept steady and the lower part of the leg to be used only as an aid. These two experiments were to ascertain the quickest method of getting a man fit for the ranks, a matter of importance in the Artillery. Colonel Phipps-Hornby, V.C., describes a method of swimming horses by means of an endless two-inch rope running through four snatch blocks, two on each bank, the horses are tied by their head-ropes to this endless rope at two horses lengths interval and this is hauled on when all is ready. Brigadier-General the Hon. J. Byng, Commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, devised it, and the system was frequently practised last year. A smart piece of work was carried out last August by the 1st Cavalry Brigade on this plan in conjunction with a section complete from each R. H. A. Battery with all their mounted men in addition; this force crossed the "Themes" at the Windsor racecourse, the guns and wagons being got across first, then the cavalry horses, and after them those of the R. H. A., the whole crossing was effected in 2½ hours. From start to finish it was a smart piece of work—close on fifty miles had been marched, the crossing of the "Thames" had been effected, and in 17 1/4 hours the troops were back again in barracks without any accident or damage to man or horse.

A DEFENCE OF DISORDER.

The "Madras Mail."—At the Mass Meeting held on the Beach the disorders at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin were glorified as exhibitions of patriotic feeling and earnest desire for the commercial progress of the country. The perversity of this view of rioting is exceeded only by the perversity which sees in the attempts of District officials to preserve order in their charge nothing but an effort to hinder Indian enterprise from competing with enterprise directed and capitalised by Europeans. But we are not concerned with the misinterpretation of official motives and the misrepresentation of official action at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin. The facts of the matter have been made clear by our special correspondent's reports, and it is evident that there is no justification for attributing the necessary and proper action of the District authorities to the influence of the European community, whose commercial interests are said to have been suffering from the activity of a prominent Swadeshi agitator. What we are concerned with is the effect such speeches as were delivered are likely to have on the audiences largely composed of schoolboys and students, who assemble to imbibe the mischievous doctrine that the commercial welfare of the country can be promoted by violence. Even if all the allegations made by the speakers were true there could be no excuse for the destruction of property and organised hooliganism.

But while those Indians who are most fully acquainted with the state of affairs and best entitled to be heard on the subject regret and condemn that outbreak of lawlessness, speakers in Madras go out of their way to defend a violation of the Law and encourage their hearers to follow in the steps of those who have achieved nothing for the cause they advocate, except its disgrace. The general tone of the speeches made, was such as must be harmful. When the doctrine is poisonous, the style of the sermon is not likely to be other than unwholesome, and there is therefore nothing surprising in the violence of expression some of the speakers indulged in. Some of them did not refrain from allusions to the possibility of bloodshed in atonement for the killing of certain persons involved in the riot. At what point pious allusions to the law of retribution become suggestions of crime it is perhaps not easy to say; but one, at least, of the speakers, was not far from inciting to retributive measures. There is a very large and influential section of the Indian community of Madras which holds entirely different views. But if moderation is kept in the background by a natural dislike of the heated atmosphere of mass meetings, extremism must necessarily prevail. Madras has gone some way during the last year towards losing its reputation for the moderation and clear-headedness with which politics were dealt with. If that reputation is not to be lost wholly, and if unpleasant consequences are not to be entailed. Moderate opinion ought to be expressed plainly and insistently, and the Extremist propaganda checked by public opinion before it has to be checked by official action.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

The "Sind Gazette."—It is an anomaly that, when the idea of Home Rule for Ireland receives support from only a very small minority in the British Isles, the application of such a principle to India should find any supporters at all. But that it is advocated by certain politicians who consider that they are in a position to speak "ex cathedra" on all matters affecting India, cannot be denied. It has, of course, been made one of the chief demands of the National Congress, but as the claim of its members are more or less impossible, that is not saying much. It is, however, interesting to examine the arguments which have been raised from time to time in favour of self-government for India. The present system by which India is governed by Parliament is not without its disadvantages, but it would hardly be in keeping with the spirit of the age to hand over the administration of the country to the Secretary of State, or a Board of Control. If there is to be any change in the system it must be looked for in another direction. It is pointed out that by giving India a certain measure of self-government, the sometimes harmful interference of the House of Commons in India affairs would be minimised. It is argued that injustice is frequently done to India, more through ignorance than any other cause, because, if English men who have spent twenty and thirty years in India admit that they have still a good deal to learn of the country, its institutions and its inhabitants, members of Parliament who know nothing of the country and its people, are not the proper persons to decide on Indian questions.

The Native Chiefs, it is pointed out, could rule their fellow-countrymen better than imported English officials. But whether they could conduct the administration of India successfully without constant official support and supervision is apparently a matter which has never been thought out. It is also assumed that the natives of India are debarred from entering the Government service and that such exclusion tends to the deterioration of the whole community. The fact that a considerable majority of the civil appointments are held by natives of India, and that they frequently hold the highest Judicial appointments and all but the highest in the executive branch, is conveniently ignored. Other charges are that India is being drained of all its wealth; that famines are becoming more frequent and widespread, and that the death-rate has risen, the real facts that millions of pounds a year of the precious metals have been imported to India; that the British Government are doing more than was ever done under native rule to combat the ravages of famine; and that plague has for the last 12 years carried off its victims by millions receiving no recognition. The falsity of these and many other assertions is too notorious to require further comment.

But if it is difficult to establish a good case for Home Rule, judging by experience of the past and by the lessons which history affords, no such difficulty lies in the way of finding arguments in favour of the preservation of the present system. India is the last country in the world where self-government would meet with success. The want of homogeneity between the various races and religions in India would, if there existed no other insuperable objections to the introduction of Home Rule, place any such pretensions outside the scope of practical politics. Home Rule, if it were admitted, would mean the end of the British Raj in India. If peace and order is to be maintained throughout India, and she is to be preserved from aggression from without, the rule of England is essential. English Radicals who advocate Home Rule for India never consider what the immediate consequence of such a grant would be: that on the English Government effacing itself there would be a reversion to the bloodshed and anarchy of a century ago, and that after the strongest State in the continent had asserted itself, the first act of the new Native Raj would be to abolish all representative institutions and all popular influence on the administration. The National Congress and their English friends presume that the British garrison would be retained in India for the preservation of law and ordered, and that England would pay for the up-keep of this force, so that Indian taxation may be remitted, but they ignore the attitude the parliament and the country would be likely to take in the disposal of this matter.

ARE YOU READY FOR EASTER?

Do you realize that Easter is drawing nigh. That every hour and every day counts now in providing yourself with the latest novelties for Easter?

PREPAREDNESS—

THIS is a wonderful word. Splendid when applied to the horse that has been trained right up to the pink of perfection and stands ready for a great race; superb when applied to a vast Army equipped with most perfect weapons and ready for offence or defence at the moment of the bugle's call. But how infinitely greater is its value to the everyday needs of a Great Nation at peace with all the world when it applies fully, completely, exhaustively, to a great Modern Store such as ours—THAT STANDS READY to serve the Public with the thousands upon thousands of things that Public needs.

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By not participating in our values and Limerick Competition; for you spend Rs. 5 with us, you stand a chance of winning Rs. 200.

The following is the Limerick:—

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Parry, Smith's is a firm that is known,
As a firm that's remarkably grown,
They give you good value and everything nice,
And only ask you the smallest of price,
So visit their sale that's now in full swing

* HERE INSERT THE LAST LINE OF THE ABOVE.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

BY THE WAY.

INTERVENTION IN HAYTI.

This is not the first occasion on which British ips have steamed up in a hurry to protect the es of foreigners of their own and other nationa- ies in Hayti. There was a similar situation in 59, when M. Mellines, the French Minister, ap- aled to the English Consul-General Byron to lp him in protecting refugees. The transport Melbourne" was summoned, and British artillery- en were landed to defend the French Legation. trange to say, the mob, instead of resenting this rmed interference were delighted at the magnifi- ent appearence and perfect discipline of the men, nd cheered them more than they had ever been nown to cheer any of their own regiments. All he fugitives were safely embarked, without any ighting, on the "Melbourne."

LADIES AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Although the Freedom of the City has never before been presented in a similar way, Miss Florence Nightingale is not the first lady to receive that honour, as within recent years two ladies who had been given the Freedom of one of the City Companies have been admitted to the Freedom of the City. The first was the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the second the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil, who as the Hon. Alicia Amherst was given the Freedom of the Gardeners' Company in October 1896 and was admitted to the Freedom of the City at the Guildhall in December of that year. No other ladies had received the Freedom since the early part of last century, one having been admitted about 1810. The honour has never carried with it the privilege of a vote.

WHEN SHELLEY WAS MARRIED.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, where the Irish Episcopalians of London kept St. Patrick's Day, was one of the churches rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire, and possesses a felicitous feature for students of architecture. It has hitherto escaped those "restorations" which in most City churches have obliterated salient characteristics of the original design; and remains practically unaltered. Some fine wood-carvings about the alter-piece and pulpit are attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Among the entries in the church registers is the marriage of Shelley to Mary Godwin on December 30, 1816.

THE FASTNET LIGHT.

Some interesting particulars are given in the "Pathfinder" concerning the new lighthouse on the Fastnet Rock, four and a half miles from Cape Clear, off the south-west corner of the coast of Ireland. The rock is familiar to persons who have crossed from America to Europe, as it is the first spot of Erin that they see on the eastward voyage. Of course this is not the first time a lighthouse has been put up on a wave-washed rock, but it is the only time in the history of the world that £84,000 has been expended in erecting a beacon to warn and to guide the mariners. This modern pharos has been built by the Irish Lights Board, and is one of the most important on Ireland's coast, standing as it does in the direct route of Atlantic shipping which passes to the south of Ireland.

THE LANTERN.

The lantern on top of the big tower is of the latest lighthouse lantern design, of dioptric type, the light being made by a series of incandescent burners which give through the lenses a light of 750,000 candle-power. The beam is brilliantly white, and resembles the ray given of by an electric searchlight. The duration of the flash is three twenty-fifths of a second. The lantern is 17ft. in diameter and is 27 ft. high. On the roof above the lantern are two fog signals, which are fired by electricity. The tower is entered through a door nearly 58ft. above the high-water mark. When storms arise the keepers close the heavy teak door and let down over it a heavy gun-metal casing. All the windows, too, have storm-shutters. Of course fresh water has to be supplied to the keepers of the lighthouse, and down in the masonry there is a tank which holds more than 3,000 gallons of water.

HOW IT WAS BUILT.

The new lighthouse has foundations twenty feet thick, and made of solid granite from Cornwall. There the builders dug out great blocks, 2,074 stones in all, the total of whose weight is 4,300 tons. Nor did they put in this masonary as the foundation of a stone house is laid. The whole lot of stone were dovetailed together, so that the entire structure is practically one great stone. No single stone can be taken out until all those above it have been displaced, and even then a portion of the stone must be broken off, for there is a loggie dovetailed into the course of stone below. Each stone weighs from 1 3-4 to 3 tons. There were great obstacles in the way of laying the lower courses of these stones, for rough weather often caused much delay. The greatest number ever laid in a single day was twenty-two. Gradually, however, it rose, until now the focal plane of the light is 159 feet above high-water mark.

ONLY ONE THING LACKING.

The Americans may not be a truly literary people, but they pay great attention to the externals of literature. The new public library at New York, the Edinburgh "Dispatch" says, is enough to make us ashamed of our British Museum, our Bodleian and our Advocates' Libraries, which have only their two or three centuries of tradition to make them venerable. This sumptuous storehouse of literature will cost a million and a half. Hundreds of tons of marble have entered into the composition. The floor space will be nine acres. There will be 300 rooms on seven floors, and shelving for three millions of volumes extending to sixty-three miles linear distance. Books will be delivered to the reader by electric lifts, and the place will be a perfect engine-room of labour-saving devices. The only thing lacking which the Yankees have not yet invented is the royal road to learning.

JOHN BULL'S DECLINING THIRST.

It is reassuring to learn from Dr. Dawson Burns's annual review of the United Kingdom's Drink Bill that, although we spent £590,000 more on intoxicants last year than in 1906, the average expenditure per head fell from £3 16s. 3d. to £3 15s. 9d. There was an increase of £973,408 in the spirits bill; but to set against this there was a decrease on beer of £394,881. Although the rate of decrease of recent years, which in one year (1905) amounted to £5,500,000, has not been maintained in 1907, it is gratifying to know that we are spending considerably less "per capita" on intoxicants than a generation ago. From 1872 to 1878 the average expenditure never fell below £4 a head, and in 1876 it touched £4 9s. On the other hand, from 1841 to 1851 (both years included) it never rose as high as £3, while in 1842 it fell as low as £2 8s. 5 3-4d., or less than two-thirds its present amount. As matters are, we stand exactly where we stood in 1866, when the expenditure per head on alcoholic liquors was, as last year, £3 15s. 9d.

THE RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR MARSHALL.

The news that Professor Marshall has decided to retire from the Chair of Political Economy at Cambridge has been received everywhere with the greatest regret. Born sixty-six years ago, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1862, and graduated as Second Wrangler in 1865. In 1877 he went to Bristol as head of the new University College there, but was transferred to Oxford in 1883 as Lecturer and Fellow of Balliol. Two years later he returned to his own University as Professor of Political Economy in succession to Professor Henry Fawcett. In 1891 he was a member of the Royal Commission Labour, in 1896 he was elected Hon. Fellow of Balliol, and in 1902 was made a Fellow of the British Academy. His work, which will leave a lasting mark on the Cambridge School of Economics, includes several well-known books. The best wishes of a very large circle of pupils and admirers will go with him to his well-earned leasure.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops, of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens loose gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasent odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ABOUT EVENING SHOES.

Of recent days the question of foot-gear has attained a singularly high position of importance. Shoes to match the gown are no longer regarded in the light of a luxury, but rather as an absolute necessity, and now there has arrived the fresh departure of striped evening shoes, in all white, black, tan, or contrasts, such as gold and brown with gold heels, and white and silver with silver heels, etc. The stripes are infinitesimal, and arranged down the centre of the front in V points, which has an immediately becoming and narrowing affect. In self-shades silver evinces premonitory signs of standing first in favour, although the rivalry is bound to be severe in coloured leather to suit each gown, leather, slowly but steadily, ousting satin—always an ephemeral covering for the feet—from the field. Another notable convenience is the undertaking of the best of shoemakers to provide hosiery "en suite." Of course, it is to the advantage of the shoe purveyors to see that their carefully prepared offerings are not ruined by some unfortunate proximity; at the same time the comfort of the customer is considerably enhanced thereby.

INCROYABLE COATS AND NAPOLEON COLLARS.

It is impossible to escape the trend of the period surrounding the First Empire, which has once again cropped up in a coat that is unmistakeably of the period, with its high waist and excessively high turndown collar. Expressed in a plain cloth, and worn with a high-waist striped skirt, "La Mode" is met in the happiest spirit. But, at the same time there are costumes that require the right environment, such as Rumpelmayer's for tea, Private Views, and of visiting. One feels at once that they would be woefully out of place in train or tube. For they are distinctly "incroyable" and failing the necessary exaggeration, the whole "thic" is lost. Touches of embroidery, applied chiefly to the corners, are introduced on these high velvet collars, which have frequently no connection whatever with the rest of the costume in the matter of colour. While below, down either front of the coat, the most favoured ornamentation comprises "pattes" of broad braid, simulating a military appearance, and which cease just about the figureline.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" April 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col P H Benson, M B, I M S, (Madras are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, with effect from the 1st April.

The services of Capt G K Channer, 1st Battalion. 3rd Gurkha Rifles, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.

The Hon Mr Justice Asutosh Mukherji, M A, D L, D Sc, F R A S, F R S E, whose tenure of office has expired, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C Rose, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Punjab officiated as a Supdtng Engr, from the 1st to the 29th Oct 1907, both days inclusive.

The services of the Hon Mr W A Inglis are replaced at the disposal of the Gov of Bengal, with effect from the 28th March.

Mr W R Stevenson, officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

Mr W R Butterfield, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr P R Cadell, I.C.S., is appointed a Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 24th March 1908; and is posted to Bengal.

The following promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified:—Mr C G Todhunter, I C S, a Coll in Class II, on furlough, is promoted to Class I—Mr P R Cadell, I C S, a Collr in Class II, is appointed to officiate in Class I. with effect from the 24th March, during the absence on leave of Mr. C G Todhunter.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-Gen J B Woon, CC, Indian Army, Commanding Sirhind Brigade, to officiate in command of the 3rd (Lahore) Division, vice Major-Gen A G F Browne, CB, DSO, on leave, dated 26th Feb.

Brigadier-Gen F S Garratt, C B DSO, British Service, Colon the Staff, Comg Ambala Cavalry Brigade, to officiate in command of the Sirhind Brigade, vice Major-Gen Woon dated 26th Feb.

The following promotions are made:—

To be Brevet Col—Lieut-Col Follott Churchill, Commandant, 81st Pioneers, 29th March.

Capts to be Majors.—Alexander Inglis Robertson Glasfurd, 97th Deccan Infy, Rupert Lionel Van der Gucht, Supply and Transport Corps, Charles Henry Alexander, 36th Jacob's Horse, Brevet Major Haldane Burney Rattray, DSO, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, Francis Spring Walker, Cantonment Magistrates' Dept, Theodore Charles Browning, 95th Russell's Infy, John McKenzie Trower Hogg, 9th Gurkha Rifles, 29th March, Percy Edward Richotts, 18th Prince of Wale's Own Tiwana Lancers, 3rd April.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieut-Cols—James Reid Roberts, MB, FRCS, James Graham Hojel, MB, Frederick William Gee, MB, Kanta Prasad, MB, Patrick Wilkins, O'Gorman, William Henry Gray, Henry Charles Leffler Arnim, George Sloane Thomson, MB, Frank Charles Pereira, MB, 31st March.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:—Col Aubrey deVere Alexander, D S O, Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List—15th Feb, Major Charles Virgil Nunez Lyne, Indian Army, temporary half pay—11th Feb.

THE Duke Franz of Bavaria has brought a charge of blackmail against peasants who are being tried at Eichstaett. The Duke was returning in the evening by motor-car from Munich to Bamberg when he saw a peasant's cart being driven along the wrong side of the road ahead. He stopped his car, whereupon the peasants, who led their horse into a ditch, asserted that they had been run down by the motor-car. They gave an alarm, and a crowd of peasants rushed up and dragged the Duke and his chauffeur from the car. They uttered threats of further violence, whereupon the Duke promised to send them £3 if they let him pass. The ringleader, however, compelled the Prince to write on his visiting card a statement that he would send £6 within three days for the damage sustained by the cart. There was another rush upon the car, and at last the Duke distributed sums amounting to £2, and being delayed for three hours was allowed to go on his way.

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account and found it ended in an advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing, however, when a statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician and Specialist, Secretary, National Pension Fund for Nurses (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) says:—It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in particular that came under my notice a short time ago:—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her apetite is very poor. I have tried three doctors but they did her no good. The last twenty days she has complained of burning urine and terrible headache. I commenced treatment of the case by admiuistrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

They are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A Scottish newspaper the other day, commenting on the appeal for funds to repair the Johnson house at Lichfield, touched upon Johnson's well-known aversion from Scotsman. It did this, not, of course, to check liberality, but only to signalise a singular feature in the character of the great lexicographer. The feature, however, is not so singular as many are apt to think. It was, for one thing, by no means singular for its intensity Johnson blustered much upon the subject, it is true, partly, perhaps, to tease poor Bozzy; but upon analysis his grievance against the Scotch is found to be that, unlike the Irish, who are a "fair people" because they "never speak well of one another," the Scots are "in conspiracy to cheat the world by false representation of the merits of their countrymen." The sort of thing he meant is illustrated by the anecdote of Dr. John Campbell, a prolific and successful author of that day. "I used to go pretty often," said Johnson, "to Campbell's on a Sunday evening, till I began to consider that the shoals of Scotchmen who flocked about him might probably say, when anything of mine was well done, 'Ay, ay, he has learnt this of Cawmell'" Indeed, that the original sin of the Scotch in Johnson's eyes was no worse than an undue clannishness is implied by his saying, 'When I find a Scotchman to whom an Englishman is as a Scotchman, that Scotchman will be as an Englishman to me." It may have been a more aggressive form of that spirit of camaraderie which, Stevenson tells us, exists among his fellow-countrymen when they meet outside their own country. "When I am at home," says Stevenson, "I feel a man from Glasgow to be something like a rival a man from Barra to be more than half a foreigner. Yet let us meet in some far country, and whether we hail from the braes of Manor or the braes of Mar some ready-made affection joins us on the instant. . . . An Englishman may meet an Englishman to-morrow upon Chimborazo and neither of them care, but when the Scotch wine-growor (in California) told me of Mons Meg it was like magic."

SCOTOPHOBIA IN LITERATURE.

Now, that in Johnson's day there were many who held the same Scotophobia, and held it with much greater intensity, comes out even in the dramatic literature of the time. The stage Scotsman was, of course a comic character. His brogue ensured that, and an actor with a strong Scotch meant half the battle for a play wright. Even the jargon Murphy puts on the lips of the Scotch member of the "Spouters' Club" ("I should have sheened in Mackbeth, but never meend") was good enough to laugh at. That the business and make up of a Scots part was in concatenation according is shown by the comment of one of the characters in "Love a la Mode" on Sir Archy Macsarcasm: "The man, indeed, has something droll something ridiculous about him His abominable Scotch accent, his grotesque visage almost buried in snuff, the roll of his eyes and the twist of his mouth, his strange, inhuman laugh, his tremendous periwig, and his manner altogether indeed, has something so caricaturely risible in it that may I die, madam, if I don't always take him for a mountebank doctor at a Dutch fair." The Scotsman would sometimes be choleric if the amenity of his native land was impeached. Thus when Johnny Macpherson, in one of Floote's farces, is told that Scotland cannot produce cabbages but only thistles; and even thistles only in hotbeds, Johnny remarks that although his wits may be a bit blunt his sword is not, and, sure enough, out comes Excalibur. At other times the character is represented as simply odious. This is the case in Macklin's scathing caricature of Sir Pertidax Macsycophant. Sir Pertinax is one who has succeeded by practising the "manoeuvres of pliability." "Nae, sir," he says to his son, I'll tell you how I raised it [his fortune]. Sir, I raised it by booing," and he bows absurdly low to show. "Sir, I could never stand straight in the presence of a great man, but always booed, and booed, and booed—as it were by instinct." To "boo," however, in his sense meant to play the hypocrite and swindler, to be without natural affection, and to stoop to means the most infamous in order to compass his purposes. That Macklin intended Sir Pertinax as the picture not of an individual but of a typical Scotsman is seen from the fact that he christened his play at first "The True-born Scotsman," and that there were they who thought the portrait not overcharged the remark of Horace Walpole shows, who wrote that he had heard there was little merit in the play except the resemblance of Sir Pertinax to twenty thousand Scotsmen. On the whole, then, Johnson's Scotophobia was a comparatively mild case.

AN ADDITION.

A correspondent who writes from Dunfries is good enough to send yet another version of the refrain from the "Provigilium Veneris" to add to the four that appeared last week. He says: "Touching Catullus's a 'Cras amet qui nunquam amavit; qu'que amavit, cras ames,' I have the presumption to offer for your criticism my own:—

To morrow love, who ne'er has loved;
Who e'er has loved, love ever.

This is a good antithesis and a fairly close attempt, especially when we consider how much easier it is to handle 'cras' in a tight corner and a thrice-compacted line than the trisyllable "tomorrow." Probably we shall never get a better reading than the best of the five that have now appeared, not unless the Herrick method already alluded to be allowed in the rules of the game. We need give only one passage from the "Hesperides" to show what is meant; let it be that which Herrick inscribed "To his Book," and which has a line pretty literally translated from Catullus (xcv. 8)—"Et laxas scombris saepe dabunt tunicas":—

Make haste away, and let one be
A friendly patron unto thee;
Lest, wrapt from hence, I see thee lie
Torn for the use of pastery;
Or see thy injured leaves serve well
To make loose gowns for mackerel;
Or see the grocers, in a trice,
Make bonds of thee to serve out spice.

And this brings us to another point, and to wondering how many English versemen and prosemen, following precedent, have used that same notion of a book to end and dispaged and its leaves put to base kitchen uses. What said Aubrey in his "Miscellanies"? "Tis pity these papers, falling into the hands of merciless women should be put under pies!" We should like, with the aid of the Latin and English, and possibly a couple of Greek authors, to trace the pedigree of this kitchen conceit.

THE HISTORY OF MODERN LIBERTY.

A History of Modern Liberty, by James Mackinnon, has been some time in progress, and we have already noticed the first two volumes. The Third is now before us. It bears the sub-title "The Struggle with the Stuarts 1603-1647." No one can complain that the author conceives his subject in a narrow spirit or is parsimonious of detail. He promises to complete his work in five more volumes. Designs of such a scale are rare in these degenerate days. But, while Mr. Mackinnon shows himself not less fluent or less industrious than of old, he has plainly lost hold of any orginal idea with which he started. His earlier slap-dash excursions into European history showed at least a groping after novelty and freshness. Now he has settled down to write political history, second-hand as to much of the information, conventional in its scheme from first to last. A new history of the Stuarts must be very good to be viewed with equanimity. This one is not very good. The greater part of it might have been omitted so far as the main subject of the work is concerned. "True liberty in this age could claim a real patron in no party." Mr. Mackinnon stands condemned out of his own mouth.

MORE HISTORY.

The American Civil War is a technical study of military operations by General F. P. Alexander. The writer fought on the Confederate side. He was Chief of Artillery in Longstreet's corps and in close personal relations to General Lee. He is naturally and properly enthusiastic in his praise of this commander and of Stonewall Jackson: but he deals with the war as an object-lesson in strategy and tactics, and fully admits the blunders that were made by his heroes. His narrative is clear reading; it is based partly on personal recollections, but these are checked and supplemented by the official despatches on both sides. The maps are the worst feature of the book. They are too small and they are roughly drawn. That of Bull Run omits several positions which are mentioned in the text; that of Richmond is a maze of dotted lines; while that of Gettysburg (a reduced photograph of a relief map) is useless for purposes of reference. It is a pity that memoirs of so interesting a character should be thus rendered unnecessarily difficult.

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We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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SEVERE BRUISE WOULD NOT HEAL

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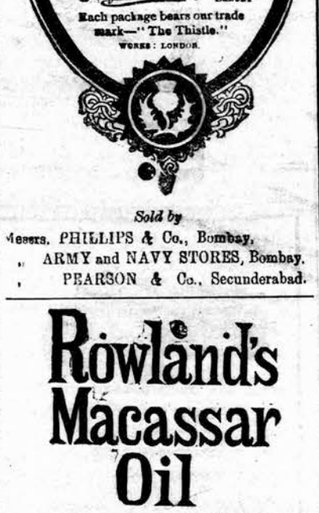

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
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Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, of form of lease and all further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores, Chinchpogly.

A few lots of furniture consisting of bedsteads, chairs, tables, almyrahs, screens, dressing and washhand tables, chinaware, copper and brass utensils, etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehanghir and Seervai, Solicitors for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Framroze Jamshed Aga and Bai Aimai Shapurjee Narielwalla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Jewellery:—Pair of pearls, raifuls, 1 pearl necklace of 5 strings, pairs of pearl bangles, ear-rings, set of diamonds and emeralds, diamond ear-drops, diamond ruby brooch, one ring set with emerald, pearl and ruby ring, gold buttons, brooch, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

ON SATURDAY the 11th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred planquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Reed and Barton, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, large size drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Major C. F. Hocken, D. A. A. G., Bombay Brigade and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE ROUND JEEWAN PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Soorajmal Himatlal:

Parcel No. 223—1 bunch 12 strings 48 white round Jeewan pearls, about 163 chows.

On account and risk of Messrs. Bapulal Laloobhoy & Co.

Parcel No. 415—1 bunch 12 strings 48 pearls, about 375 chows.

By order of Hon. Gordhundas Khatao and on account and risk of Shaikh Mahomed bin Abdula Wahab Pasha.

1 Packet 650 chows undrilled white Jeewan Pearls.

By order of Messrs. Tricamdas Gordhundas & Co. and on account and risk of Shaikh Mahomed bin Abdulla Wahab Pasha.

Parcel No. 55. Packet 565, white button pearls about 301 ratti 274¼ carats, and 119 chows.

Parcel No. 123—1 Packet one pearl Soojni 38¼ carat and about 1015 chows.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PRINCESS AND SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years:

Plots No.	Approximate area	Plots No.	Approximate area.
13	633 sq. yds.	18	770 sq. yds.
14	770 "		
15	700 "		
16	695 "	Shaik Memon St. Plots 121	771 "
17	770 "	122	622 "

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, 45 ELPHINSTONE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND BUYERS.

SALE of Furniture, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite P. and F. High School.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and CO. will, on SUNDAY the 12th day of April, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Show Rooms of Messrs. M. Rishbood and Co., 18 Gowalia Tank Road, the surplus stock in trade of their furniture consisting of elegantly designed single and double door and Chinese panel inlaid almirahs, side and centre tables, teapoys, bedsteads, plain and tapestry lined cushion seat chairs, sideboards, panel doors cabinets, one cupboard with chest-of-drawers, combined pedestals for stands, jardiniers, screens, book cases, and similar other pieces of furniture made of the best sea-oned teak and blackwood by Madrasi carpenters.

The furniture will be on view three days previous to sale.

SALE OF INDIAN ELECTRO PLATEDWARE, BLACK WOOD CARVED FURNITURE AND SANDLE WOOD WORK.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Company will, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, No. 21, Mellow street, a consignment of Indian artistic electro plateware and blackwood and sandle wood work consisting of:—

Madras Electro plated lanterns, Prize cups, Ostritch egg vases, Roller caskets, Inkstands, Tea measures, Mounted co-coanut jam pots, Beermugs, Photo frames, Toasts racks, Menu-holders, Sandle wood Hindoo gods, carved blackwood table, revolving and folding tables, stools, bowl-stands, ebony bowl stands, Brass trays, with stand (inlaid), etc.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

DECORATIVE AND USEFUL JAPANESE FANCY GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), to the highest bidder without reserve a consignment recently arrived of Japanese decorative articles, consisting of—vases, flower pots, cloisonne brass, gilt and silver wire inlaid plates, flower holders, bowls, Satsuma plates, bowls, large flower pots, with pedatals, 1,527 and 42 pieces tea sets, cups and saucers, tea pots, umbrella stands, glass beads, bamboo reed and rice curtains, cloth embroidered screens, and similar other articles in great variety.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed property at Jackeria Masjid Street, without the Fort.

Under instructions from Emnabai, widow of Haji Esmail Abdulla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell the undermentioned property, by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April, 1908, subject to certain terms and conditions of sale:—

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or shed standing thereon, situate at Jackeria Masjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeas

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Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

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For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

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Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY ONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, ETC., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, ETC.

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Storm and rain proof lamps from 500 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

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SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS, POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

		Catalogue Price. Rs.	Reduced Price Rs
	English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements	85	63
Do.	do Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	180	128
Do.	do Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do.	do Clock do.	165	122
Do.	do Timepiece, 16-in. dial	155	132
Do.	do Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do Clock do.	375	300
Do.	do Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do Clock do.	495	388

The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

		Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
	Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch	Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do.	do. Clock (strikers)	,, 95	,, 76
Do.	do. Timepiece, pendulum movement	,, 65	,, 52
Do.	do Clock do.	,, 75	,, 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

		Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
	In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece	Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do.	do. Clock	,, 75	,, 60

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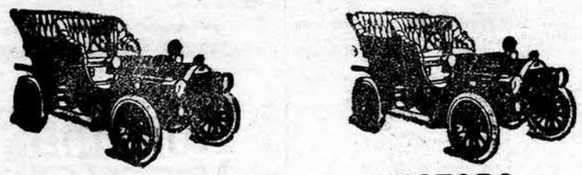

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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